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LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1981

## Hunger Striker Buried by IRA; **Protests Continue**

GALBALLY, Northern Ireland -Three masked Irish Republican Army men fired shots from

Army men fired shots from handgons over the grave of a guerrillar hunger striker Wednesday in open defiance of the British Army.

More than 5,000 people who had packed into the churchyard for the funeral cheered wildly as the shots rang out. British Army helicopters howered low above the cemeters, but troops made and etery but troops made no

The Irish Times, meanwhile, reported that Irish Premier Garret FinGerald asked the Irish Embassy in Washington to seek President Reagan's personal intervention with the British government in the hinger strike protest in Northern Ireland. A White House spokes-man said that although Mr. Reagan visited the embassy Tuesday, he knew of no such request having been made to the president. Marin Hurson, who died Monfay in the 45th day of his fast at Belfast's Maze prison, was buried in the churchyard of this tiny farming hamlet following a Roman Catholic Mass. He had

been serving a 20-year sentence for

bombing and conspiring to kill sol-

Hooded men in IRA military dress uniforms escorted the coffin along the 2-mile (3-kilometer)

Hurson farm. The coffin was drapped in the Irish Republic flag and bore Mr. Hurson's beret, clothes and belt. Hundreds of women lining the route knelt and crossed themselves as the cortege

tinuing violence in the province. Protesters hurling gasoline bombs attacked two police stations in Belfast and police fired plastic bullets to disperse both crowds. A police spokesman said Catholic rioters threw more than 300 gasoline bombs and bomemade hand gre-nades at security forces in street

A bomb also exploded in the kitchen area of the Wellington Park Hotel in Belfast, starting a fire and injuring two persons, police said. A spokesman said that bombers posing as deliverymen carried the device into the popular hotel in the south-central section of the city.

In the Irish Republic, 200 pro-IRA demonstrators, carrying two empty coffins, blocked the entrance to Shannon International Airport for nearly an hour, police

Startled passengers watched as the demonstrators marched a balf-mile to the air terminal building, and dumped the coffins ontside the office of state-owned British Airways as a protester climbed



Poland's neighbors warned the party meeting in Warsaw about the risks of reform. Above, nin Kapek stood at the podium um napes stood at the podium Wednesday to address Poland's extraordinary Communist Party congress. Seated behind him were Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish premier, left, and purty leader Stanislaw Kania, center. At left, East German, many's delegate, Werner Felfe, also addressed the assembly.

## Polish Party Urged To Keep Reforms

From Agency Dispatcher

WARSAW — Deputy Premier
Mieczyslaw Rakowski warned delegates at Poland's extraordinary Communist Party congress Wednesday that any reversal of the liberal reforms of the last 12 months would lead to a bloodbath.

He issued the warning after the 1,955 delegates decided to hold an unprecedented secret ballot for the party leadership in a major depar-ture from orthodox Soviet Com-

Mr. Rakowski, a liberal journalist and the government's chief negotiator with the Solidarity trade union, hit out at opponents of reform who, he said, still held

positions of power.

"The alternative to the line of renewal is a conflict between the authorities and the mass of the population, a bloodbath. This would mean the end of Poland," Mr. Rakowski said.

"Not only the future of the Polish people but the future of peace and progress in Europe is in our hands," he said.

Small in Number

Mr. Rakowski has been mentioned as one of possibly seven candidates for the party leadership in a secret ballot decided on by the delegates on Wednesday.

The deputy premier, while repeating warnings against radicals in Solidarity, said conservative hard-liners clung to strategic positions in the party even though they were small in number.

Mr. Rakowski said the conserva-tives had paralyzed the party. He added that Poland's Communist rulers had made the situation worse in the past 12 months by

failing to take the initiative. Mr. Rakowski said Polish Communists must stop fearing innova-tion. "These Ideas will not lead us to anarchy and conflict," he said. Poland now seen as the sick man could then become one of the great hopes for Socialism."

The congress ended its first two days of public debate Wednesday night and began considering candidates for high office behind closed quotation marks was seen as possi-

doors. After a day of committee work Thursday, the congress will reconvene for a full session on Fri-

day.

Mr. Rakowski said the Polish crisis was damaging the interests of the Soviet Union and its allies because it was being exploited to discredit Communism.

math, he mid-"We must break out of the vicious cir. 'e of - "cetuality." Mr.

The Polish party's major failure lay in the fact the it was simply

not prepared for last summer's

worker result and for its after-

Rakowski said adving that the (Continued on Figs 2, Co2.1)

### Kremlin Seems to Signal Dislike for Polish Meeting

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — In its first reaction to the Polish Communist Party congress, the Kremlin has broken with several traditions in an apparently calculated effort to keep its distance from the proceedings in

The most official signal of this frosty attitude was the absence of a routine greeting from the Soviet-Central Committee to the Polish party. Such messages are invari-ably featured on the front page of Pravda on the day an allied Communist Party opens its congress.

For television viewers, the chill was evident when the customary bugs and kisses were replaced by husinesslike handshakes when the Soviet delegation arrived in War-

Another puzzling departure was seen by East European observers in the use of quotation marks by Tass when describing Polish leader Stanislaw Kania's speech. Tass said Mr. Kania addressed the congress with a "program report of the Polithuro of the [Polish Communist Party] Central Commit-

Adding to Puzzle

Normally quotation marks are not used in this context, and they were not used by the Soviet press when an identical formulation de-

hit casing doubts on the legitima-c) of the report
 Lote Turning hight Tass added to the puzzle by minning a correct

tion that eliminated the words "program" and "Polithuro" but left the test of the sentence in quo-tation marks wiseout explanation. A later Tass dispatch from Warw explicitly outlined what the

Russians expect from the congress. This said that it should mobilize the party for "active struggle against counterrevolution" and that its point of departure is that "Poland's feture is inseparably linked with Socialism."

"Polond's supreme interests re-quire a strengthening of its alliance and friendship with the Seriet Un-tion and the other countries of the Socialist community." To a com-

The same new was echoed in the speech by VA for Grishin, chief of the Soviet delegation to the coa-gress. His remarks were distributed in full by Tass, 14t. Kanel's speech was not carned by the S-viet agenev although Messew tele soon devoted five minutes to the Polish leader's address.

But the main news program Tuesday night also was laden with heavy symbolism showing Mr. Grishin and other Somet leaders laying wreaths at the tomb of Soviet soldiers. The camera than focused long on the long rows of white tombstones is the proadcaster regalled Soviet casualt is in the liberation of Foliand from Naz

## 1-Year Rise Noted in British Racial Friction

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service LONDON — A government commission charged Wednesday that there had been a ris-

ing trend in incidents of racial harassment and violence in the past year. The report was issued after the second consecutive night of virtual calm in England's riot-damaged neighbor-

In releasing the annual report of the Com-mission for Racial Equality, David Lane, the group's chairman, observed that the document, which was completed before the recent riots, was being issued at a time of unprecedented arban turmoil. While he asserted that the causes of the re-

cent violence are mostly not racial, Mr. Lane urged that there be forthright statements by the prime minister, the home secretary and the t ministers that good race rela among the highest objectives of the government and that increased racial attacks by extremist groups on blacks will be stamped out.

nal

p-ition

CA. DELTAL

Meanwhile, government and police officials were concerned Wednesday with the search for

new equipment and tactics with which to confront any new outbreak of looting or arson.

William Whitelaw, the home secretary, told the House of Commons that plastic bullets and tear gas would be made available to special squads of policemen if police commanders thought that the use of such weapons was war-ranted. He also said that Rolleston Army Camp, 100 miles (160 kilometers) southwest of London, would be made available to house those convicted of riot offenses, thus relieving pressure on already overcrowded prisons.

#### Discrimination in Employment

The Commission for Racial Equality, which was established by the Home Office to monitor progress in race relations and investigate charges of discrimination, declared in its report that as the economic recession worsened and unemployment rose higher, the ethnic mi-

There is new evidence that discrimination in employment, far from being eliminated, was actually increasing in some areas, and it is clear that many whites still do not accept blacks, even young blacks who were born here, as members of the community in the same way

as themselves, the report said. The commissioners, who include whites, blacks and people of Asian descent, laid blame on the government for failing to face up to the full seriousness of the situation.

The degree to which race was a factor in the recent rioting is a matter of continuing debate and discussion. In some cases such as the outbreak at Southhall, where immigrants from the Indian subcontinent battled swastika-tattooed and admittedly xenophobic skinheads, race

in Liverpool, poor blacks and poor whites took part in multiracial looting, and in other areas black anger seemed to be directed not at white neighbors but at police.

As violent incidents ahated, tension and anxiety still lingered and Mr. Whitelaw banned all marches in Plymouth for 30 days after municipal leaders expressed fears that rallies by the rightist and militant National Front and the Anti-Nazi League scheduled for Saturday could prove incendiary.

Meanwhile, ranking police officials from (Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

#### INSIDE

#### Vietnam Shadows

Buried in the history of Washington-Peking relations is a hidden chapter of the U.S. war in Vietnam; that of U.S.-Chinese clasbes. Insights, Page 6.

#### U.S. and Japan

Admitting to concern over the upsets in Japanese-American relations, U.S. Ambassador Mansfield says that he now believes the relationship is "over the hump." Page 5.

#### TOMORROW

Focus on Kuwait Kuwait's oil wealth has led to progress, but its planners are already looking toward a time when the oil runs out. A special supplement will appear in

## What Prompted Haig to Speak

But as officials acknowledged,

Officials in several departments

tion Talks, let alone what the an-

continuing power of the group in the administration that opposes

arms control. This group, led by

Richard N. Perle, assistant secre-

tary of defense for security affairs,

contends that the talks with the Russians should be delayed as long

as possible until after the adminis-

tration's new strategic weapons programs are well under way. Even

The delay is a reflection of the

swers should be.

the basic questions about which

U.S.-Soviet relationship.

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has again a dynamic process that will delivered a good part of the foreign policy speech that President Reagan said last week did not need to be given, and he gave it on a matter that the administration has

up to now not cared to spotlight. The subject was arms control talks with the Soviet Union, and according to his aides, Mr. Haig's aims were threefold: to reassure the worried West Europeans once again that the administration is serious when it says negotiations will begin soon with Moscow on medium-range missiles in Europe; to make this reassurance more believable by tying it to a set of principles and a long-term commitment to arms control; and to re-establisb bipartisan support for arms control by giving a commitment to the

think it might be counterproductive to make a speech about it." Less than a week later, the president and his principal advisers ap-proved Mr. Haig's speech, accord-ing to officials, amid mounting criticism that the administration has no foreign policy and a grow-ing belief in Western Europe that the administration contemplates arms control only grudgingly.

#### Criticism Felt

sense of security.

State Department aides called particular attention to two areas where Mr. Haig clearly went a step beyond previous statements. His condemnation of the spread of nuclear weapons was the most sweep-

were more concerned with the export of nuclear power plants and with the United States' being a reliable supplier of nuclear fuel than about the spread of atomic weapons. "No short-term gain in export revenue can be worth such risks,"

tive approach on talks with the Soviet Union about strategic arms

than in previous statements. After then, they say, the talks should besome basic questions are answered. gin only after Moscow shows rehe said, these talks "can become straint in its international behav-

> In his speech, Mr. Phil leaned toward this group, rie was careful to emphasize their concerns even as he tried to meet the pressures from Atlantic aities for a clearer statement of interest and intent on arms control.

#### Linkage Principle

Thus, as it was explained by State Department officials, the principles that Mr. Hing said should guide future arms control negotiations are unlikely to be altogether welcome in Western Eu-

The emphasis is still clearly on buying weapons first and worrying about arms central implications later. A number of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies are more likely to worry about both aspects together, for lear that otherwise the negoriations will simply legitimize the arms deploy-

The principle of linking progress fir arms control to Soviet behavior is stated strongly. While many Enropeans tend to see arm; control as an inducement for good Soviet behavior, Mr. Haig and his col-leagues still regard it as a reward after the fact.

## **CIA Director Figures** In Investors' Lawsuit

By Paul L. Montgomery

New York Tunes Service NEW YORK — William J. Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, knowingly participated with several others in a 1968 investment offering for a farming company that omitted and misrepresented facts to investors, according to a federal court deci-sion handed down in May.

The ruling by Judge Charles E. Stewart Jr. in U.S. District Court in Manhattan named Mr. Casey as one of the officers and promoters of Multiponics Inc. who bore responsibility for the misleading of-fering. Mr. Casey was then a lawyer in private practice and was listed as the secretary as well as a di-rector of the company. The company went into bankruptcy proceedings in 1971 and is now de-

Judge Stewart's decision, which missions by the defendants, in-cinding Mr. Casey, was part of a drawn-out lawsuit in which investors are seeking to recoup losses. Many other issues in the case, inchiding damages, remain to be litigated, and Mr. Casey's lawyers are seeking a reheating on the portion decided by Judge Stewart.

#### Another Suspect In Italy Scandal

ROME - An Italian secret service chief, Walter Pelosi, was told Wednesday that he might face charges in connection with the P-2 the fall of the previous government, judicial sources said.

The Rome prosecutor's office told Mr. Pelosi, head of the coordination committee of Italy's two secret services, that he was suspected of handing documents concerning national security to Licio Gelli, the grandmaster of the secret Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due, or P-2.

The documents were among files found in a suitcase brought into Italy by Mr. Gelli's daughter on July 4, the sources said. The woman is

One of Mr. Casey's lawyers, Arnold S. Jacobs, said Tuesday that his client is "taking the position that he did not violate the federal security law." He called Mr. Cascy a passive investor who was not directly involved in the management of the company. He lost a lot of money in the company, virtually all of his investment," Mr. Jacobs

## Has Reagan's Confidence

Through a CIA spokesman, Mr. Casey said he had no comment on [Larry Speakes, a White House

spokesman, said Wednesday that President Reagan told top aides he retains full confidence in Mr. Casey, The Associated Press reported. Mr. Speakes said he did now know when the president found out about the judge's ruling. [Mr. Speakes said these matters came up as far back as 1973.

They've been the subject of at least one and possibly two Senate

hearings. They were part of what we knew when Mr. Casey was ap-pointed to the directorship of the CIA," he added, according to the Mr. Casey's involvement with Multiponics and the subsequent lawsuit came up in 1973 in Senate confirmation hearings on his appointment as undersecretary of state for economic affairs. Mr. Ca-

sey, then chairman of the Securi-ties and Exchange Commission, said, "It's a question of a business decision." Jacob K. Javits, then a Republican senator from New-York, said later he was satisfied Mr. Casey had done nothing

The kind of suit in which Mr. Casey is a defendant is common against officers of a bankrupt company. "This is your garden-variety lawsuit that any businessman-law-yer might run into in the course of his career," said Wallace L. Timmeny, who has handled similar

cases as a Washington lawyer. Multipomics, incorporated in 1968, consisted of 43,000 acres of soybean, rice, cotton and corn land in four Southern states. Among the other founders were Stanley E. Burkley of Natchez, Miss.; N. Leslie Carpenter, a Natchez bank-



er; Alfred J. Moran, a New Or-leans industrialist; Lawrence F. Orbe 3d, a New Orleans banker; and James H. Swinny, a Natchez

businessman. All are defendants. The company made a private investment offering of 35,000 units. In 1969 and again in 1970, the company registered a public offering of stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which Mr. Casey then headed, but the offering was never actually made and the company became insolvent

It is the difference between the language of the private offering and the proposed public offering that forms much of the dispute in the lawsuit brought by investors in the original 35,000 units.

According to Judge Stewart's ruling, there were several important omissions or misstatements in the private offering, later corrected in the public offering. The private offering implied that seven farms were operating and profitable, but the later statement acknowledged that two farms were not operating at the time they were acquired, two were only being sharecropped and a fifth was operating at a loss.

Mr. Casey, according to the court papers, was part-owner of three of the seven farms when they were sold to Multiponics, and he received Multiponics securioes in exchange. According to the re-cords, he invested \$145,614 in the land, the largest single investment among the founders, and Multi-ponics assumed \$301,000 in mortgages while issuing him 65,973 shares of stock.

## **CIA Probe of Deputy** Missed 'Blackmail'

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The Central Intelligence Agency has a reputation for making the strictest security checks in the U.S. intelligence community, but its investigation of Max Hugel appears to have been a harry-up, seven-day job that failed to sound even a mild alarm about his complex business career.

Mr. Hugel, who held one of the CIA's most sensitive posts, was not particularly helpful himself. His dealings with two Wall Street brokers in the early 1970s involved what Mr. Hugel described as at-tempted "blackmail," but he said he saw no need to report this or other details of the acrimonious relationship when he joined the

agency earlier this year. The CIA's investigation posed a sharp contrast to the measured pace outlined in an official description of the agency's standard members of the Senate Intelligence Committee late Tuesday indicated that the Hugel matter could cause problems for the Reagan adminis-

As deputy director for operations, the post he resigned Tuesday, Mr. Hugel had access to the government's top secrets and directed the agency's global network of covert intelligence agents.

#### Whisperings

The first interviews concerning Mr. Hugel were conducted by the CIA's Office of Security beginning Jan. 14 — just one week before he

started work at the agency—and the last were completed on Jan. 16. The records indicate that Mr. Hugel had been "cleared" at some CIA echelons on Jan. 19 and was given final approval by the Office of Security, pending some overseas checks, on Jan. 21. Some of the interviews, includ-

criticism, were not put together and synopsized until March 6, several weeks after Mr. Hugel had been given his first promotion, to deputy director for administration. Under a long-standing directive from the director of central intelli-gence, last updated in 1976, sny-

ing a series in the New York area that contained just a whisper of

one to be granted access to "sensitive compartmented information"
— which is a notch above top secret - is supposed to be called in for questioning about "any signifi-cant adverse information and/or inconsistencies" that government investigators might have turned

No such interview was conducted of Max Hugel.

#### 3 Speeding Tickets

The CIA's field interviews certainly show no cause for alarm, and the agency's general counsel. Stanley Sporkin, said he regarded them as "amazing" in their consist-ency, uniformly full of praise.

sides Mr. Hugel's references, the CIA also checked with what it called "developed informants," but this is apparently a catch-all category that includes everyone,

except neighbors, whom Mr. Hugel did not list. Police records turned up nothing but three speeding tickets in Nashua, N.H., one in 1976 and two in 1978, each of which resulted

in a \$15 fine.

The only slightly reproachful notes crept in during some of the New York-area interviews, where several associates and longtime neighbors recalled some marital strains. But these apparently had been smoothed over, investigators were told.

The investigation produced not a hint of Mr. Hugel's volatile rela-tionship with brokers Thomas and Samuel McNell.

The McNells, who secretly taperecorded a number of Mr. Hugel's husiness conversations, have charged that he participated with them in a series of improper and perhaps illegal stock market practices to boost the stock of Brother International, a Japan-based ex-

port-import concern.
"I didn't think it was a reportable event," Mr. Hugel told reporters and editors of The Washington Post. At a subsequent meeting, he added that be "never regarded the McNells as being able to blackmail me." But he also asserted that "time and again, that ploy was

Several intelligence experts (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mr. Haig spoke are the very questions that still prevent the adminis-tration from developing a new approach to the negotiations on limitation of strategic arms. These include such matters as what can

and cannot be verified, what weapons systems should be included within an agreement and how the different Soviet and U.S. arsenals can he compared. said it had been only in the last week or so that administration experts managed to reach agreement on what they should be studying about the Strategic Arms Limita-

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

process to satisfy the liberals while emphasizing the limitations on what arms control can be expected to achieve to please the conserva-

"We know where we're going," Mr. Reagan said last week, "and

Administration officials acknowledged that Mr. Haig and his colleagues felt these criticisms sharply enough to soften the tone of what they had to say about arms control. Past statements by Mr. Haig and others in the administration tended either to ignore arms control or relegate it to a position of unimportance, or to argue that arms control, along with detente with the Soviet Union, had lulled the American people into a false

ing yet by this administration.

He was pointed in attacking those in the administration who

Mr. Haig also took a more posi-

BEGIN TO SEEK COALITION - Printe Minister Menachem Begin prayed at the Western Vall in Jerusalem after he was invited by President Vitzhak Paron to try to form the next Israeli gor croment. Story, Page 2.

## Riots Reflect Deep-Seated Anger At Racism, Lack of Jobs in U.K.

By Steven Ratmer New York Times Service

LONDON - Skyhum is 20 years old, was born in Ghana, and for the past six years has lived in Britain. A year ago, he was laid off from his job with a musical instrument firm. He now lives off unemployment payments of \$53 a week.

And he is bitter - about the British government's economic policies that have led to rampant unemployment, about working-class whites known as "skinheads" who are often accused of violence against blacks, and perhaps most intensely about the police, who he believes practice wanton brutality.

"I've met all kinds of people from all different cultures, and the British are the most racist," maintained the soft-spoken youth, who lived for a time in Brooklyn, N.Y. "it's a disease they carry with them," he said as he stood in London's Wood Green district beside store windows boarded up to pre-

vent looting.
Attitudes like those of Skyburn, who like many others in the riottorn areas declined to give his surname, go a long way toward ex-plaining the tensions that helped trigger Britain's urban violence. A deep sense of frustration, of lack of opportunity and of oppression pervades working-class youths across Britain these days, most intensely among minorities but among many whites as well.

#### Whites Join Riots

At the outset two weeks ago, the rioters, mostly young, were princi-pally blacks and Asians from the Indian subcontinent who have felt both the economic troubles and

the added pain of racism.
In growing numbers, disgruntled white youths, particularly those in multiracial communities, joined in taking on organized society, partly out of the same economic frustrations and partly in an unabashed search for excitement. As they have spread, the riots have come to

defy easy categorization, beyond as a reflection of youthful unease.

You name me any class of people, any age, any color, and they were out on the streets looting last night," said Stephen Rochford, a 17-year-old white in Liverpool's Toxteth district, a ghetto of the unemployed. "This rioting is a case of the Liverpool people against the police and the Tories for being cor-

His companion, Cheryl Cullen, a 16-year-old white, offered a less sympathetic view. "Most of the people fighting don't even know what they are fighting for," she said. "They are just in it for a

#### Deep-Seated Grudges

Indeed, spontaneous rioting has often broken out without apparent regard for economic conditions. And some of the recent violence has occurred in communities such as Toxteth where government aid programs have been focused in the

But the violence appears to have at least begun as a result of deepseated grudges, which have varied from one neighbothood to another and from one group to another. For example, London's large population of Indians and Pakistanis in Southall, who have been relatively successful economically, dissolved less concern about the group. play less concern about the economic policies but stress perceived abuse from police and rightist working-class whites.

"It was just to fight the police," said Harinder Gill, 15, a resident of Southall, about a rock-throwing incident last Friday night. "They ignore the Asians and protect vhite people.

As the rioting has spread to other cities, the appearance of philosophic coherence — a cause — present at the earlier disturbances has ebbed. Instead, recent participants, sometimes whites and blacks battling as allies, bave increasingly been viewed as idle self-

### Study Finds Rise in Trend Of British Racial Friction

(Continued from Page 1)

areas that were afflicted with riots in the last 13 days arrived in London for a review of tactics and newly available crowd-control armaments.

George Terry, president of the Association of Chief Police Offi-cers, said after the meeting that such additions to the police arsenal such as plastic hullets and water cannons would not be used indiscriminately.

#### Last Resort'

"It will be up to the individual chief constables to decide if they need these things to deal with a riot but I know they will only be used as a last resort." Mr. Terry

The epidemic of violence appears to be in remission. Only in

Yard said, and these minor instances of unruly groups in several neighborboods were quickly

In the city's Brixton area, where looting and rioting errupted a week ago, more than 100 police officers staged an early-morning raid, entering 11 houses with search warrants, reportedly to seek firebombs. Seven persons were arrested, five of whom were charged with possession of drugs.

#### U.S. Jet Crashes in Alaska

The Associated Press ANCHORAGE - An F-4 Phantom jet fighter on a routine training mission has crashed in a re-mote Alaskan area near Eielson Air Force Base, killing two crewmen, an Air Force spokesman said. There was no collision he Loudon were there any reports of said, but he refused to give further trouble Tuesday night, Scotland details of the crash Tuesday. indulgers and have been hranded in the British press "copycat

That has been reflected in the attitude of the government British officials, who appeared to recog-nize an element of genuine tension and disillusionment in the earlier riots, have come down increasingly hard on the recent riots as "simple criminal hooliganism."

#### "Spiritual Deprivation"

But even for the copycats, un-derlying all the difficulties remains rampant unhappiness among them over Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies, a social tension added to traditional English class differences and beyond even unemployment now veering towards 50 percent in some poor areas.

The poverty of unemployed youth is not to be measured only by the money in their pockets, wrote Peter Jenkins recently in The Guardian. There is a kind of multiple spiritual deprivation at work, too, a poverty of aspiration and of expectation created by family, school, environment and genetic inheritance."

In the streets that has translated into battles, with a single incident at times enough to set off volatile committees. In Wood Green, the trigger was an alleged attack by police on a black woman. In Toxteth, where blacks and whites alike quickly became aroused, it was a policeman stopping a black motor-cyclist in search of proof of owner-

The police are the symbol of au-thority and organized society most visible to the youths, almost all of whom - particularly a black or an Asian - will recount a chilling experience he or an acquaintance has had with the law. Whether such stories are true matters less than the fact that the belief in their veracity has an effect.

construction worker.

"It is great to get back at the police," said Lynn, 23, a food store worker with short, yellowish cropped hair and three earrings in one pierced ear. The police kick you up, beat you up in the cells. use abusive language, and you can't do anything."
Underlying the tension for

many working-class youths, even those who have jobs, is a feeling that the government does not care about them or about providing opportunities for them, a feeling en-gendered in large part hy Mrs. Thateher's emphasis in her eco-

nomic policy on individualism.
"We can't get jobs," said Steven
Sinclair, a 17-year-old white, originally from Perth, Scotland, now receiving unemployment compensa-tion. "A lot of kids do look for work and are trying to find jobs, but a lot have just given up."

Mrs. Thatcher herself is an ob-

ject of intense feeling among many human life," offered Skyhum.

## **Western Initiative on Troop Movements** May Bring Accord at Madrid Conference

LONDON — Western governments will offer compromise proposals to the Soviet Union this week in an effort to wind up the marathon Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, diplo Wednesday diplomatic sources said

The proposals are designed to answer demands for Western concessions following a Kremlin offer to extend notification of military movements all the way to the

The latest compromise propos-als were delayed while U.S. agreement was sought, the sources said. The Reagan administration had been hesitant, but agreed to the plan this week. The sources said backstage work on a final docu-

month-old meeting to review and advance the Helsinki accords believe the compromise plan will enable agreement to be reached on holding a European disarmament conference next year. There are now hopes that the 35 nations taking part can agree on a final document by the end of this month, the sources said.

#### Notification of Maneuvers

The proposals reportedly will define a geographical zone in which projected military "confi-dence-building measures" are to be applied. France, backed by 14 NATO countries, has called for

### Polish Aide Warns Party To Maintain Reform Line

party bad to formulate new poli-

Officials said there would be several candidates for the job of party leader, a striking departure from traditional Soviet-bloc practice under which first secretaries are usually elected without opposi-

Most Polish officials predicted that Stanislaw Kania, a moderate who has led the country since last September, through the turbulent birth of the Solidarity trade union,

sion headed by hard-line critic Ta-deusz Grabski to study past officials' responsibility for the current crisis was voted onto the congress agenda 1,455-33, officials said.

Poland's party instituted the secret halloting and other reforms to make its leaders more accountable to the party rank and file, disillu-

sioned since last summer's strikes.
Official sources said that the names of six other candidates besides Mr. Kania had been received from delegates by an 81-member election commission.

They included Stefan Olszowski. sometimes regarded as Mr. Kania's opponent and a hard-liner who is now seen moving toward the center, and Mr. Grabski, who indirectly called for Mr. Kania's removal at a Central Committee session on June 10.

sues, including human rights. Western delegates at the 10-

advance notification of maneuvers

# Others were Tadeusz Fiszbach, the liberal Gdansk party leader; Andrzej Zabiński, chosen by Mr. Kania to replace an associate of

(Continued from Page 1)

cies that were truly based on Socialism and credible to Poles and former party leader Edward Gierek as party chief in Katowice; Henryk Szablak, an unknown protheir allies

vincial party chief from Ostroleka: and Stanislaw Kociolek, the conservative Warsaw city party leader. Polish officials said later a letter purportedly from former Communist Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka questioning Mr. Kania's political background had been cir-

culated among congress delegates.

They said the letter, which may not be authentic, linked Mr. Kania will be given a fresh mandate. with the decision to use troops to A special report of a commisquell worker riots in the Baltic ports in 1970. Mr. Gomulka, 76, was removed shortly after the out-

break of the Baltie Coast violence and replaced Mr. Gierek. Speakers from the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia expressed their deep concern at what they described as the counterrevolutionary threat.

The Czechoslovak delegate, Antonin Kapek, recalled Prague's argument that events in Poland in the last 12 months closely resemhled the situation in his country in 1968, which led to Warsaw Pact in-

tervention. "We remember well the whole gamut of diverse means of cheap demagogy and brutal pressure used by our internal and external enemies," Mr. Kapek told the congress Wednesday.

ment for Madrid produced basic and troop movements over a wide agreement on other disputed isto the Urals.

The extension of military ebocks to cover all Soviet territory in Europe was accepted by President Leonid 1. Brezhnev in a reversal of Soviet policy last February, on the condition that NATO also agree to broaden the control zone. The sources said the NATO concessions, while significant, fall short of the Soviet Union's demands that the West routinely notify it of U.S. troop reinforcements coming across the Atlantie.

The geographical-area problem has led to a prolonged deadlock of the Madrid conference, now running four months behind the scheduled elosing date. Western delegates said Moscow blocked progress on other issues while pressing for action on disarma-

The conference became embroiled in bitter arguments over the Soviet buman-rights record before it bogged down on military is-sues, but Western officials said there appears to be general agree-ment that it should be finished in the next two weeks.

#### Clearer Definitions

Conference sources in Madrid said efforts are under way to provide a clearer geographical definition of agreements from the first conference in 1975. These provide for notification of maneuvers of more than 25,000 troops. The new plan would lower the figure to

10,000. Western analysis in Boun said diplomats are working on a formula defining adjacent sea-lanes and airspace where confidence-building measures might be applied, but it would need to be precisely laid out, if this were to be agreed on, the way would be clear for the holding of a separate conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe that

could last up to a year. Sweden has offered to be host for such a disarmament conference next spring, and Western sources said Moscow already has accepted NATO demands that it offer guidelines for militarily significant, binding and verifiable control

The geographical question is now considered the only problem. If this is solved. Western delegates are confident the Soviet Union would accept a document restating East-West interest in contact among citizens. East European countries already have agreed to speed up visas for family reunions. variety of jobs.



Pallbearers, escorted by hooded IRA men, carried the coffin of guerrilla Martin Hurson to be buried Wednesday in Galbally, Northern Ireland. Mr. Hurson died Monday after a hunger strike.

### IRA Buries Hurson; Violence Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

onto a canopy over the office and waved six black flags.
A traffic jam built up at the terminal entrance. Two police squad cars followed the march as police inside the terminal building watched the protest but did not in-tervene. Police reported no arrests.

The IRA appeared determined to defy the British Army and bury Mr. Hurson with full military honors, including three volleys of rifle fire. Sources close to the IRA said the guerrillas had planned the rifle salute, even though British troops arrested a squad that fired the salute during Friday's funeral of bunger striker Joe McDonnell.

Six activists were arrested in that raid, which triggered a gun battle and a two-hour riot. Four of those arrested appeared in court Tuesday in weapons charges and were ordered held for trial. The raid Friday was the first such British operation during an IRA funeral, which usually is treated by the organization as a major political

demonstration.

The death Monday of Mr. Hurson, 27, the sixth Irish nationalist hunger striker to die at the Maze since March 1, sparked riots and guerrilla attacks throughout the province and police said at least six officers and a British soldier han been wounded in bomb and

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, reported that Matt Dev-lin, 31, jailed for the attempted murder of a police officer, would join the Maze bunger strike Thurs-day by refusing breakfast in his cell. He will join seven other hun-ger spilers, two of whom are not ger strikers, two of wbom are not expected to live for more than an-

Mr. Devlin, jailed for seven years in October, 1977, will be the oldest man to join the fast since it

The IRA is demanding that the British government give convicted IRA members special privileges that amount to their being accord-

to contact President-elect Reagan's

personnel director, E Pendieton James, to deliver his warnings. He says Mr. James never called him

It Must Be Free'

Mr. Hugel started work at the

### At night, the police "just stop you for being there or being black," said Mark Walker, a 17-"I don't remember what they asked me on the polygraph be-cause they asked me all kinds of when he beard reports last Decem-ber that Mr. Hugel was in line for a top job at the CIA, he then tried

questions."
They ask you whether you ever

committed a crime," interjected Mr. Sporkin, who joined the agen-cy even more recently than Mr.

Hugel.
"They ask you that," Mr. Hugel

Despite all the seeming tho-

roughness of the CIA's rontine.

however, it missed the MeNells. Yet Thomas McNell claims that

U.S. Jet Fighter

**May Have Shot** 

(Continued from Page 1)

faulted Mr. Hugel in strong terms for his failure to report any of this to the agency; one called it "a great mistake."

"He damn well should have" reported it, declared another professional, who once was a CIA deputy director for operations. "He had to ... for his own protection as well as for the agency's. If there were explanations, he should have given them."

"It certainly sounds like a rather pertinent area," an PBI official agreed. "His discretion, his ability to keep confidences, to protect secrets, all those things could he affected."

**Extensive Testing** 

The agency has developed secur-ity procedures that a staff report for a House intelligence subcommittee characterized two years ago as "the most comprehensive and stringent in the intelligence community.

There is a 17-page personal history statement, then a background investigation, supposedly encompassing the last 15 years of an applicant's life or back to the 17th birthday, whichever is shorter. A physical examination and a A physical examination and a battery of psychiatric tests come next, and the final step is a poly-

graph, or lie-detector, test. The FBI steps in only to conduct background investigations of candi-dates for the CIA directorship and deputy directorship.

Mr. Hugel says he was given a polygraph test, though he was not asked to submit to the separate personal interview that the rules call for whenever any "significant"

derogatory information has devel-He was not clear on whether the

polygraph examiner questinned him about his financial dealings:

F-4 in Training EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE,

Fla. — Air Force documents suggest that an F-4 lighter that crashed into the Gulf of Mexico in April may accidentally have been shot down hy another plane, the Pensacola (Fla.) Journal has re-A report on the incident indi-

cates that the jet, one of five participating in a training mission. burst into flames only seconds after one of the other planes fired a missile at an unmanned target, which was not hit. The report obtained by the Jour-

nal reached no conclusions about the cause of the crash, and the Air Force refused to release a second part of the report titled "Investigatinn, Analysis, Findings and Recommendations." The \$3.3-million aircraft was

lost about 47 nautical miles south of Tyndall Air Force Base at Panama City, Fla., but the two-man crew parachused to safety, the

CIA as a "special assistant" to Director William J. Casey, a good friend and colleague from the Reagan campaign. On Feb. 13, Mr. Casey made him the agency's deputy director for administration. Then, in early May, Mr. Casey shocked the intelligence community by naming Mr. Hugel, 56, deputy director for operations—the head of the CIA's clandestine services. vices, the man who picks station chiefs and deputy station chiefs all

over the world. Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat who is the committee's vice chairman, expressed his objections to what he regarded as the "politicization" of

the operations directorate. Those concerned with the cffectiveness of the Central Intelligence Agency have always understood that it must be wholly free of politics," Sen. Moynihan said. "It must not only appear to be free, but it must be free. With but rare exceptions, the deputy director for operations has been a career professional and never, surely, a campaign aide with to visible qualifi-

Post learned about the man appointed to the most sensitive post in the entire community. The administration must ask itself how it allowed this disaster to come about in the first instance."

## Philippine Newsmen Assail Marcos Move United Press International tor who wrote an article critical of continued, Filipinos would "tear at

MANILA - In their first attack

on the government in nine years, Philippine newsmen Wednesday blasted as an "assault on press freedom" moves to censure an edi-

### Army Veteran Charged by U.S. With Espionage

The Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A Intmer U.S. Anny warrant officer was indicted and arrested Wednesday on charges of supplying the Soviet Union with information about a U.S. code-making device. Joseph George Helmich, 44, also was identified as a column in the Soviet Army,

U.S. Attorney Gary Betz identified Mr. Helmich as a Soviet colonel during a hearing before a U.S. magistrate, who set bail at \$500,000.

FBI Director William H. Webster said Mr. Helmich was arrested by FBI agents here following an extensive investigation by the bureau into the alleged espionage in the 1960s. Attorney General William French Smith said Mr. Helmich's arrest followed his indictment by a federal grand jury in Jacksonville on charges of violating the Espionage Act

According to the indictment, Mr. Helmich gave Soviet agents classified information involving a sensitive U.S. cryptographic sys-tem known as the KL-7. The FBI said the KL-7 system was used to encode U.S. communications and that the information was relayed to the agents in Paris in 1963. Mr. Helmich is a native of Flurida and served as an Army warrant.

officer from 1954 to 1966 in Paris

and at Fort Bragg, N.C. Since

1967, he has been employed in a

President Ferdinand E. Marcos. The 250-member Philippine National Press Club said in a statement that it was appalled by events that led to the resignation of Letty Magsanoc as editor of Panoruma magazine, a Sunday supplement of Bulletin Today, the

country's largest newspaper.
"We cannot but view [this] as an assault upon press freedom in our country today," the press club

said.
"Far fram censuring or harassing, the government should encourage free expression in the interest of n dynamic and progressive society." it said. "A muzzled or timid or scared press is a not in the interest of political normaliza-Mrs. Magsanoc, 40, a journalism graduate of the University of Miss-

tion of Mr. Marcos, 63, last month to a new six-year term was "marked by suspicions of connivance, corruption and dishonest counting of votes." Quoting an opposition leader, she said Mr. Marcos "is the coun-try's No. I problem," adding that

ouri, wrote July 12 that the elec-

despite his powers, the president is "powerless before corruption and the corruptors." She said that if the situation

#### Accord on Pay Ends Massachusetts Strike United Press International

BOSTON - Striking state workers, apparently satisfied with a resolution to their payless paydays. have ended a four-day strike and returned to work. The thousands of state workers

received their overdue payebecks Tuesday after Gov. Edward J. King signed into law emergency legislation providing two weeks of back wages for the workers, who had gone unpaid since the fiscal

cations for the job." Sen. Moynihan said the CIA must now ask itself how it failed to learn what The Washington

continued, Filipinos would "tear at Tuesday, and a Syrian MiG-21 was shot down Tuesday when it tried to interfere with the Israeli bombthe republic." The publisher of Panorama, Hans Menzi a former Marcos aide, was summoned to the presidential palace and received a dressing down from Mr. Marcos. Mrs. Magsanoc said she was forced to resign. "It's myself or the

who in the past had written articles critical of the administration. The press club's statement was the first issued against the govern-ment since 1972, when Mr. Marcos, who has been in power since 1965, declared martial law. The emergency was lifted last January, paving the way for the election.

magazine," said Mrs. Magsanoc,

### Hanoi Refusing To Accept UN Cambodia Effort

The Associated Press UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -Vietnam dashed all hopes Wednesday that an international conference on Cambodia in progress here would eventually lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The Vietnamese ambassador. Ha Van Lau, whose government is hoycotting the proceedings, said: We are not going to recognize any committee created by the conference." He also said that any results coming out of it would be illegal. A declaration being drafted for

adoption before the conference adjourns Friday would set up a committee to "establish and maintain contact with the parties to the confliet" in Cambodia in a search of a settlement The Vietnamese envoy said that

the UN conference had been inspired by China, the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. As such, he said, it is "one-sided."

### **WORLD NEWS BRIEF**

4 More Leftists Shot by Iranian Firing Squ

BEIRUT - Iranian firing squads executed four more leftists, a military ordered personal bodyguards of fugitive ex-President Ab san Bani-Sadr to turn in their arms within five days or face prosec according to broadcasts from Tehran.

The latest executions on Tuesday raised to 189 the number of put to death since Mr. Bani-Sadr's removal three weeks ago. The were convicted of being guerrillas for the Mujahaddin Khalq, a M group fighting Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic regime. Two were shot in the central city of Islahan and two in the Ca

Brazil Makes Agricultural Deal for Soviet

Sea resort of Amol.

MOSCOW - Brazil signed a multimillion-dollar trade agree Wednesday to exchange agricultural products for Soviet oil.

Brazilian sources said that Brazil would supply the Soviet Union grains, oilseeds, cereals and other commodities for up to five years.

Soviet Union will supply oil to Brazil at a rate of 20,000 barrels a initially for five months, starting in August.

The agreement also makes possible Soviet participation in the Grande hydroelectric project in southern Brazil. It was not known it included the purchase by Brazil of turbine generators worth up to

#### 5 Jailed for Life in U.K. Drug-Dealer Stay

United Press International LANCASTER, England - Five men were sentenced to life impri ment Wednesday for the murder of a drug racketeer in the "hane corpse" trial that has been one of the longest and costliest in British

Terry Sinclair, 36, the multimillionaire, boss of a worldwide drug. dicate, was convicted with others Monday of the 1979 murder of a pner and fellow New Zealander, Martin Johnstone, 27. Mr. Johnstone, who had apparently double-crossed the syndicate drug swindle that cost Mr. Sinclair an estimated \$1.5 million, was sho

the head and thrown into a quarry. To prevent recognition the killers off his hands and crushed his face with a hanner. Kreisky Calls U.S. Uninterested in Missile Ta The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, at the start of a cialist International meeting Wednesday, said the United States curn ly shows little inclination to negotiate with the Soviet Union about medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said that in his opinion the Soviet Union is prepared to begin a negotiations. Mr. Kreisky described as important the recent talks Moscow between Willy Brandt, the West German Social Democra

Party leader, and Soviet President Leonid L Brezhnev. The controversial Moscow talks were among the subjects Mr. Brai was to explain to the world Socialist leaders meeting at his party's he

### Court Frees Spanish Major Held as Terroris

United Press International

MADRID — A Spanish court Wednesday ordered the release of M
Ricardo Saenz de Ynestrillas, the first military officer detained by ch ian authorities under anti-terrorist laws.

The major reportedly trained a group of 50 neo-Fascists to carry control acts on June 24, and was initially arrested and released by militally arrested and released and released arrested and released and released arrested arrest The release was a blow to the government's campaign to weed orightist elements from the armed forces after February's unsuccess military coup. Trial of the 34 officers indicated for the Feb. 23 co

## Begin Accepts Mandate On Cabinet, Sets Talks

attempt is not expected before the end of the year.

The Associated Press
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin accepted the official mandate to form Israel's next government Wednesday and launched an intense schedule of talks with the parties he needs to

form a majority coalition. While saying he hoped to assem-ble a Cabinet by July 27, Mr. Begin aummoned his outgoing Cabithe United States and Egypt on a multinational force to monitor the Sinai Peninsula after Israel's final

withdrawal next April. . . The three countries are to initial the agreement Friday in London before it is submitted to their re-

spective legislatures for ratifica-Mr. Begin went immediately to the Western Wall, Judaism's most important site, to pray and kiss the ancient stones after President Yit-

zhak Navon gave him the official invitation to form the next govern-The military command, mean-while, reported Wednesday that rockets fired from Lebanon

#### smashed into northern Israel, kill-ing three Israelis and wounding 13. Border Fighting

Last Friday, Israeli planes struck Palestinian guerrilla camps in Lebanon, and the Palestinians responded with rocket salvos. Is-raeli planes raided Palestinian bases in Lebanon on Sunday and

Mr. Begin held talks with the Liberal Party faction of his Likud bloc and scheduled formal consultations on Thursday, Friday and Sunday with the three religious parties with enough seats to give him a bare majority — 61 seats — in the 120-member Knesser (par-

liament). ament).
The consultations will lead to a division of Cabinet portfolios an area where Mr. Begin acknowl-edged there is conflict — and to a declaration of government poli-

in 1977, Mr. Begin's first coali-tion was bound by an eight-page policy statement, and the same kind of pact is likely to emerge this year since the coalition partners are likely to be virtually the same. The Likud's 48 Knesset seats will be buttressed by the six of the National Religious Party, the four of the ultra-Orthodox Agudat Israei Party and three of the Tami Party, a North African faction that

broke away from the National Re-ligious Party before the June 30 One problem, Mr. Begin said. was the religious affairs portfolio which was held by the National Religious Party but was wanted by Aharon Abuhatzeira of the Tami Party, Mr. Abuhatzeira held the portfolio when he left the National

Religious Party.
The National Religious Party

#### Moscow Picnics Banned MOSCOW - Authorities in the

Moscow region, fearing an out-hreak of peat fires amid a heat wave, prohibited day outings in many areas and banned open fares in peat bogs and woodleads Wednesday. Temperatures have reached 93 degrees Fahrenheit (34 Celsius) and affected grain crops.

told me they must have that mine try, but Mr. Aharon Abuhatzen tid not yet tell me that he gave u that ministry," Mr. Begin said, hope to solve the problem because I already suggested to Mi Abuhatzena another portfolio —

very serious one - and I hope h will accept it." Mr. Abuhatzeira is to be trie next month on a criminal charge o misappropriating public funds, bu the possibility that he might b convicted has not diluted the importance of his faction's three scats. Mr. Begin might not be abl to form a majority without th

Tami Party:
Mr. Begin has 21 days to an nounce his coalition, and the pres dient can grant an additional 2 days if necessary.

### French Cabinet Sets Measure on Decentralization

PARIS — The Cabinet of France's Socialist government cleared the way Wednesday for what has been called one of the most radical measures in its program by approving a draft law to

lessen control from Paris over the provinces. The measure, certain to be approved in coming weeks by the National Assembly, in which the Socialists have a clear majority. gives wide powers to local and re-

gional government bodies and drastically reduces the role of the Paris-appointed prefects During his successful presidential campaign against the incumbent. Valery Giscard d'Estaing Francois Mitterand argued that centuries of growing paternalistic rule from Paris had stifled development in the resident

opment in the regions.

Under present legislation, the prefects, who are effectively vice consuls for government in Paris, have virtual veto powers over all local government measures, which have to be submitted for their approval before they can be imple

The new law provides for the eventual abolition of the presents and their replacement by "commissioners of the republic with largely consultative role. The elected leaders of France's local government. ernment bodies and the 96 departmental and 18 regional councils are to have full executive powers with the right to determine their own budgets without advance ap-proval from the new commission-

#### France Lifts Embargo On Weapons to Libys

PARIS - France has decided to

lift an embargo on the delivery of arms ordered by Libya, but will sign no further weapons contracts sign no further wespons contracts as long as Libyan thoops remain in Chad, an External Relations Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman said said the government had rescinded as the der 10 the state owned Elisabeth lame of firm, which had been said to postpone operations control by exploration perouts against by libya earlier this year.

## House-Senate Panel, Largest Ever in U.S., Convenes on Budget

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON — The Senate and House have launched the biggest conference committee in U.S. history to work out differences in bills that would cut more than \$37 billion from the federal budget in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. Sen. Pete V. Domenici, the New

Mexico Republican who was named chairman of the Senate-House panel, said the conference was imprecedented in both the number of members and the range

Sixty-nine senators and 160 House members have split up into 44 subcommittees to work on legis-lation that, at President Reagan's freing, would slash more than 250 federal programs, dramatically federal programs, dramatically redirecting aid policies dating from the New Deal. The committee began work Tuesday.

Sen. Domenici said leaders of the Democratic controlled House and the Republican-controlled Senate had agreed to try to reach a conference agreement on the spending-cut bill before Congress cessed in August

One prominent House member, Rep. Phil Gramm, Democrat of Teras, was left off the conference committee by House Democratic leaders who were annoyed by his role in co-authoring the Reagan-backed measure that won House approval last month. It was the first disciplinary ac-

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tion that leaders of the Democratic majority in the House had sought inst party conservatives who

tion with Republicans.
Rep. James R. Jones, the Oklahoma Democrat who is vice chairman of the conference committee, said he told Rep. Gramm that "it didn't work out ... be was low in seniority ... we had more requests to serve than we had space ..."

Rep. Gramm protested that it was unprecedented that a major author of a piece of legislation is not appointed as a conferee."

Considering the lengths of both the Senate and House versions of legislation, there are relatively differences to be worked out: the House hill would cut \$37.3 billion from current programs in fis-cal 1982 while the Senate version would cut \$38.1 hillion.

more than 20 issues are likely to be difficult, but there could be 50 or so issues that require discussion."

The two biggest differences be-tween the Senate and House bills involve cutbacks in Medicaid and various health programs that Mr. Reagan wants rolled into block grants substantially controlled by the states. Other major differences include cuts in dairy price supports, Conrail and so-called impact aid to school districts that have military installations.

The conference began its work after Senate Republican leaders spurned a bid by Mr. Reagan to bypass the conference, which he considered too large. The presi-dent, it Budget Director David A. Stockman's urging, asked that the Senate consider adopting the

that this meant that rich communi-

Germany have been asked to in-

According to Means

Already in 1979 the College of

Cardinals was understood to be

discussing a system under which

Catholic dioceses around the

world would be asked to pay in

keeping with the means of each

The annual deficit of the Curia

has traditionally been covered by

voluntary contributions coming

from dioceses all over the world

and by "Peter's Pence," the special

collection taken up every February in every Catholic church around

the world and put at the disposal

In November, 1979, the College

of Cardinals warned that if the Cu-

ria's expenses were permitted to

increase further, the Holy See would find itself in serious difficul-

ty within a few years and would no

longer be able to carry out its mis-

Wednesday's statement made no

such comment, but church sources said privately that it reflected the

deterioration in the Curia's finan-

cial situation that the cardinals

predicted two years ago.

centre de profits.

of the Holy Sec.

sion adequately.

crease their payments.

### Vatican Expects Shortfall On 1981 Budget of Curia ganic collaboration from local churches." A Vatican source said

New York Times Service

ROME - The Vatican, in a rare public disclosure of the state of its finances, announced Wednesday that the Curia, the government of the Roman Catholic Church, will have a deficit of 31 billion Italian fire this year (about \$26 million at the current rate). In lire, this is almost twice the

size of the deficit two years ago. In early November, 1979, the Vatican had announced that the shortfall for that year was 17 billion lire (about \$20 million at the rate prevailing then). The gaps appears smaller in dollars because the ex-change rate in 1979 was 840 lire to the dollar, whereas now it is about

Wednesday's official announce-ment stated the figures in lire only. The lira is the monetary unit of the

The statement was issued at the end of a two-day conference of 15 cardinals, all non-Italians, who had been chosen by Pope John Paul II to review the Curia's

#### Cardinals' Proposals

The dramatic growth of the deficit meant that economy measures and proposals for administrative reform recommended two years ago by the full Sacred College of Cardinals either have proved inef-fective or have not been carried

The cardinals called for streamlining the overblown bureaucratic structure of the Curia, including the abolition or merger of several secretariats.

The statements on the size of the deficits for 1979 and the current year are described by Vatican experts as the first public disclosures of their kind. No statement was issucd for 1980.

The break with secrecy was or-dered in 1979 by the new pope, who had been in office slightly more than a year at the time.

Wednesday's statement contained an implied appeal to the wealthier Catholic communities around the world to step up their contributions to the Curia.

It said that the Vatican would be seeking a "more adequate and or-

#### Sir Peter Cargill Of World Bank Is Dead at 65

LONDON - Sir Peter Cargill 65, a retired senior vice president of the World Bank, died Friday of an internal hemorrhage. Sir Peter, -who lived in Washington, had been granted a knighthood in the queen's birthday honors list this year. He went to England to receive the honor from Queen Eliz-

"Sir Peter, whose full name was lan Peter M. Cargill, joined the World Bank in 1952 as a loan officer and was a senior vice president -at the time of his retirement in July, 1980. During his years with the bank, he specialized in work concerning the Indian subcon-

#### Pai C. Molnar

BUDAPEST (AP) — Pâl C. Molnar, 87, a Hungarian painter noted for his biblical and medieval scenes and landscapes and nudes, · died Monday.

Rene A. Wormser NEW YORK (NYT) - Renê A. Wormser, 84, a lawyer who spe-cialized in estate planning and wrote six books about it, died Tuesday. He was the author of Personal Estate Planning in a Changing World," which went through nine editions after its initial publication by Simon & Schuster in 1942.



GARDEN PATH - President Reagan strolled Wednesday with Supreme Court nominee Sandra Day O'Connor in the White House Rose Garden. The Arizona appeals

judge met with Mr. Reagan and congressional leaders.

### Turnabout on Latin Rights By Reagan Called 'Illegal'

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON - The chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee has accused the Reagan administration of "immoral and illegal" action in decid-ing to reverse a U.S. policy of op-posing loans by international de-velopment hanks to four South American military regimes.

"The administration has pleyed fast and loose with the lew," Rep. ties in the United States and West Henry S. Reuss, a Wisconsin Democrat, told Myer Rashish, under-secretary of stete for economic affairs, on Tuesday, Rep. Reuss contended that the

decision to support loans for Argentina, Chile. Uruguay and Para-guay violates a 1977 law prohibit-ing U.S. backing for such loans to countries engaged in systematic violations of human rights. Similar criticism of the adminis-

tration's action was expressed to Walter J. Stoessel Jr., undersecretary for political affairs, by Rep. Don Bonker, a Democrat from Washington and chairman of the House subcommittee on human rights, during a hearing on the ad-ministration's rights policy.

#### Policy Turnabout

fo a turnabout from the policy set by former President Jimmy Carter, the administration decided July I that it no longer will abstain or vote against loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to the four countries. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Justilied in move on the grounds that these regimes had improved their rights records, and both Mr. Stoessel and Mr. Rashish reiterated that posi-

lon on Tuesday.

In a lengthy statement, Mr.

Stoessel stressed that the adminis-

Par notre implantation mondiele, notre logistique et une politique d'exceptionnelle qualité, nous sommes devenus leader dans une forme originale de prestation au service des antreprises, de leurs décideurs at des milleux d'affaites.

res pour optimiser leurs liaisons au niveau internetional.

Pour notre filiale française qui compte déjà une ving-taine de personnes, nous recherchons le

**GENERAL MANAGER** 

aux USA, aura entre autres responsabilités celles de développer nos affaires en France, d'implanter de nouvellas antennes, d'animer l'équipe et de gérer son

SI cette opportunité vous convient, vous conjuguez une honne expérience du merketing des services, una mentalité de patron, le sens du concret, une aisance dans les contacts à haut niveau et l'habitude de trevailler avec les USA: vous êtes donc parfaitement billngue, et votre réussite précédente ainsi que votre réseau d'introductions sont des atouts supplémentaires.

Le poste est basé à PARIS et la rémunération, qui comprendra un intéressement, ne sera pas, inférieure à 200.000 F.F.

Merci d'adresser lettre manuscrite, CV, photo, préten-

Cabinet des Sciences Humeines,

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chargé du recrutement

**OGER** International

Seeks for PARIS (North-West)

tions et délei de disponibilité au

responsable de ses résulets devant le Société mère

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

abandoning the activist stance of the Carter years in favor of a "quiet diplomacy" approach.

The Reagan administration has said it will differentiate between what it called "totalitarian" regimes such as the Soviet Union and "authoritarian" governments that cooperate with U.S. diplomatic and strategic goals. These disunctions have caused considerable controversy, and Mr. Stoessel did not use them in his statement.

Under questioning, he admitted that a decision has been made to avoid talking about "totalitarian" and "authoritarian" governments because the administration, while sull believing the distinction is valid, feels the controversy has caused confusion shout President Reagan's commitment to a "balanced and even-handed condemnation of human-rights violations wherever they occur,

But he strongly defended the emphasis, in dealing with friendly countries, on speaking to them "privately at first and in ways which do not threaten them with public loss of face."

Rep. Thomas R. Harkin, a Democrat from Iowa, disputing the idea that quiet diplomacy is more effective, revealed the findings of an opinion poll conducted for the International Communication Agency earlier this year in nine Latin American countries. The poil results, which have been circulated within the government but not made public, indicated that in almost all the countries surveyed, the respondents believed the United States should put strong emphasis on protecting human rights, while few respondents thought the United States should increase military aid to the region.

#### weapons to guerrillas in El Salvalevels under the Carter administrador, has been cut off from virtually all forms of aid from the United tion, with all aid and sales banned to Guatemala because of its

aid is expected.

human-rights record, but increased

U.S. Aid Cut Off

announced that human-rights considerations will no longer be an

overriding factor in deciding

whether to provide military assist-

allegations that it helped supply

ance to friendly governments.

The Reagan administration has

et-made tanks in reaction to what he said was the threat of invasion and the "arms-supply politics" of the United States in Central Amer-

Jaime Román Wheelock, one of the nine members of the all-power-fut directorate of the Sandinista Tuesdey in an interview that Ni-caragua recognized "an obligation to arm ourselves, so we asked friendly countries for help."

The disclosure was the first con-firmation of published reports last month saying that the U.S. State Department had received evidence

His remarks reflected the tension that has gripped the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution that ended the dictatorship of Anasta-sio Somoza in 1979 ever since the emergence of terrorist bands along the border with Honduras. The former Somoza National

Guardsmen have staged a series of raids on border outposts inside Ni-caragua this year that have killed several soldiers. More than a dozen nonmilitary members of e rural literacy campaign have also been slain, according to the government. In Honduras, the existence of

the Revanchist Somocista camps is open secret. Some members of the conservative military govern-ment of that country are believed to favor an outright attack on Ni-

reported to exist in southern Florida and near New Orleans, which prompted the Nicaraguan govern-ment to prepare a note of protest to the U.S. government early last

"arms-supply politics" of the United States - a reference to military assistance to the governments of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala - was encouraging the ter-The assistance was kept to low

#### Fighting in India Leaves 14 Dead

between Hindus and Moslems in southern Indian communities have left at least 14 persons dead and 167 injured, the Press Trust of India reported Wednesday.

in Hyderabad, the capital of Andhra Pradesh state, occurred Sunday when Moslems objected to the beating of drums in a Hindu religguments erupted, and one person was stabbed to death.

Fighting between the rival religious communities has continued

### Nicaraguan Official Admits Receiving Soviet Tanks

By Juan M. Vasquez Los Angeles Times Service
MANAGUA — A prominent

member of the Nicaraguan govern-ment has acknowledged that Ni-caragua has armed itself with Sovi-

of the Soviet tank shipments. The State Department called the introduction of Soviet-made T-55 tanks into Nicaragua a threat to the re-gional stability of Central Ameri-

"We won't say if they're T-55s or whatever," Mr. Wheelock said. "Let the State Department figure it out. As for how many there are, let's just say the quantities shouldn't bother anybody, except those who might be interested in

#### Leaders Tense

Training camps have also been

Mr. Wheelock charged that the

United Press Internation NEW DELHI - Bloody clashes

The initial outbreak of violence

despite paramilitary patrols and a currew on parts of Hyderabad, the news agency said,

### U.S. Begins Deportation Proceedings Against Salvadorans Seeking Asylum

Mr. Wheelock contended that in

the face of the military threats fac-

ing Nicaragua, the country had no choice but to ask for military aid

from any willing country, and to

gle dollar on arms," he said. "For-

tunately, they were given to us."

A ranking U.S. diplomet said that the discovery of the tanks was

We didn't want to spend a sin-

accept what was given.

By Laurie Becklund Los Angeles Times Service

EL CENTRO, Calif. - The Reagan administration has quietly taken the first step toward deport-ing thousands of Salvadoran refugees who have applied for political asylum in the United States, State Department sources said.

One source said that the department had begun sending out 1,200 letters to Salvadoran emigrants, telling the vast majority of them that they have failed to meet U.S. criterie for asylum. The refugees have fled the civil violence in El Saivador. While the State Department said

publicly that some applications for asylum had been accepted, officials of the Immigration and Na-turalization Service and refugeeaid groups said they had seen no letters approving claims for

The State Department source said that the letters indicated that the Reagan administration has opted for a strict, narrow interpretation of U.S. political asylum

According to Robert Mitton, the acting INS district director in San Diego, that interpretation will mean that a Salvadoran claimant would have to show written proof, such as a newspeper clipping naming the individual or a convincing affidavit, that he would be persecuted if he returned home. Salvadorans' claims had not

been processed for more than a

year, while the Carter edministra-tion debated whether to grant all Salvadorans temporary refuge he-cause of continuing violence in El Salvador. In the last days of the mise emerged to delay any rulings on the requests for asylum. In that time, nearly 4,000 requests for

asylum built up, the INS said. Judith Jamison, a State Department spokeswoman, said that the Bureau of Human Rights and Refugee Affairs began to process asylum cases in April, and thet some had been approved, although she refused to indicate how many. But immigration lawyers and of-ficials in Southern California said Tuesday that they had not seen

### **Reuters Weighs** Purchase of UPI

The Associated Press
LONDON — The British international news agency Reuters Ltd. is considering a proposal to enter negotiations to huy United Press International, the financially ailing U.S. agency. In New York, Roderick W. Bea-

ton, UPI's president and chief ex-ecutive, said that no serious negotiations were under wny with Reuters or any other agency or individual on selling the news service. He noted, however, that UPI had publicly announced that it was "seeking a change in its ownership

al, adding that more than 200 such letters had passed through their offices since last month.

e worrisome development because

it introduced a new offensive weapon into an already tense situ-

"In real military lerms, they're

less than meets the eye," he said, reflecting a consensus that tanks

would oot be a decisive military

factor in the rugged mountain ter-rain of Nicaragua "But in psycho-

logical terms, they're worrying other people. They're raising the

paranoia level, and paranoia is what leads to international con-

#### Well-Founded Fear

Warren Leider, executive director of the National Immigration Project of the Netional Lawyers' Guild, reported that immigration lawyers in several cities had begun receiving the letters and that there had been no "nonnegative re-

"Everybody, all the lawyers, just started getting form letters back a couple weeks ago saying that their clients had not proved a well-founded fear of persecution if they were to be deported," said Bruce Bowman, a lawyer for a church-funded legal aid group for Salva-

"It doesn't seem to matter how weak or how strong the cases are," he said. "The U.S. government finally has shown it is determined to prove these people are not political refugees, that they are just coming here looking for work." The government's letter is one

step — but an important one — in a lengthy and complicated process for deportation, and there is provision for a series of hearings and appeals. As a practical matter, many refugees will probably return to El Salvador voluntarily because they cannot afford a lawyer or

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GERMAN EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES\* erery Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

"INTERNATIONAL

Page 4 Thursday, July 16, 1981 \*

### **British Cause and Effect**

The House of Commons begins formal debate today on the worst civil disorder in Britain since the end of World War II. If its members are unable to meet the need for a far-reaching and imaginative solution based on analysis, compassion and a willingness to renounce partisan gain, the result could be a national disaster.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher can set the right tone hy directing her attention away from the hardware of modern riot control -CS gas, water cannon and rubber bullets. In response, the frustrated opposition can abstain from shouting her down with pithy epithets like "stupid woman" and "silly cow."

If both parties are true to form, though, the dehate, itself, will probably go along the following lines: The prime minister will assert that discipline has broken down in the home and the community and that until order is restored, nothing can be accomplished. The Labor opposition will assert that unemployment is to hlame and that until Mrs. Thatcher changes her economic policies the situation can only get worse.

It doesn't take much sense to recognize that both sides are partly right. There has been a breakdown of order and the Tory government's economic policies have brought the pot to the boil. There is also, however, a fundamental error in Mrs. Thatcher's position. She is describing an effect rather than a cause. The same complex web of circumstances that have brought about the riots are responsible for the collapse of discipline in the family and the community.

In the broadest sense, there seems to be a feeling in Britain that the old order has failed. Millions of young people, white, brown and black, see little hope of escaping from deprivation. The most alienated of the whites blame Asians and blacks for their troubles. The Asians and blacks blame the whites, symbolized by the police. All reject their parents to the extent that parents accept the status quo. All reject the community, because it represents the establishment.

Mrs. Thatcher recognizes the economic root of the problem. She understands that for any long-lasting solution to work. British productivity must be substantially increased; that spending cannot continue to outrun income: that inefficient operations, both in the private and the public sectors, must be turned around or phased out.

The fivefold increase in the real costs of

energy has put the 90-odd developing coun-

tries that import oil in a desperate bind. To

break out of poverty they must make all

kinds of expensive investments. But for most

of them, energy costs are consuming what

money is available and contributing to a

The good news is that their energy needs

are small. These 92 nations collectively use

only about 12 million barrels of oil a day, or

three-quarters of daily U.S. consumption.

For about 60 of them, daily imports are less than 10.000 barrels. Amounts of oil that are

hardly noticeable in American terms can

make the difference between near bankruptcy and a chance for affluence for them.

Predicting where undiscovered oil reserves

may lie is still a highly uncertain business.

The only sure way to find out is to drill ex-

ploratory wells. But drilling is expensive,

complicated and risky. This is one reason

why only 5 percent of current world explora-

tion is taking place in a collection of coun-

tries that are estimated to hold up to 40 per-

ty, the fear of expropriation and the expecta-

tion that none of these countries harbors

fields large enough to make a dent in the

needs of an industrialized country. Still, the

potential exists for many small- to medium-

The Max Hugel file, it turned out, was a

little thicker than the CIA realized when it

signed up the erstwhile New Hampshire busi-

nessman and Reagan campaign aide as depu-

ty director of operations in May. The check

that the agency ran on Mr. Hugel failed to

pick up the tangled skein of certain of his

Two former associates, tapes in hand, have

accused the nation's chief spymaster of en-gaging in improper or illegal "insider" stock

market practices. Mr. Hugel denied all

and its director, William J. Casey, who had

rocked the agency's old-boy network, and

raised eyebrows elsewhere, by choosing as his

aide for covert operations and clandestine in-

telligence-gathering someone with no previ-

ous experience in those fields. The CIA is not

the first organization to hire a bit hastily.

Still, it has better reason and resources than

most to proceed carefully. It is not hard to

imagine scenarios — several novelists are

The episode is a pie in the face of the CIA

charges and, within hours, resigned.

business affairs.

There are other factors: political instabili-

cent of the world's prospective reserves.

soaring debt as well.

But she seems to have little understanding of the social magnitude of the British disease. Her single-minded focus on law and order to the exclusion of other dimensions of the upheaval can be expected to confuse and exacerhate matters, to further alienate the nonwhite and the jobless. Mrs. Thatcher is acting as if she thinks banging her fist on the table will make everything fall into place. Well, it hasn't in Ulster. And there is no reason why it should in Brixton, Bristol, Southall or Green Wood, either.

Mrs. Thatcher is right to insist on restoring law and order. She is also right to give the police the means to do their job efficiently, even if it means using rubber bullets. But she is wrong in not considering additional funds to improve living conditions in deprived areas until there is a full return to quiet. She is wrong to hold up spending aimed at creating new jobs for the young. She must display some awareness that the rioters are not all the same - that an East End skinhead off on a "Paki-bash" with swastikas on his arm, chains in his hands and steel toes on his boots, is very different from the Southall Asian he is out to maim. But most of all. Mrs. Thatcher must demonstrate that she understands that the British disease is now acute.

In the United States in the late 1960s, the cities were burning — Watts, Washington, Newark, Detroit. But the government was also in the process of putting into place the Great Society, which rightly or wrongly made it appear sensitive to the needs of the poor. There was a widespread perception that government cared. It is impossible to say just how much that feeling contributed to the quenching of the fires, but few would argue that it did not contribute at all.

In Britain, there is no general perception that the government sympathizes with the problems of the poor and the unemployed. The opposite may be true. One young West Indian told a New York Times reporter that Mrs. Thatcher "has no regard for human life. She has no moral standards." If that view becomes widespread - and it may already be in the riot-torn areas - no amount of gas or rubber bullets will stop the riots. Unless Mrs. Thatcher can show more compassion than she has been able to project in the past, Britain may be just beginning the first in a series of long, hot summers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

size fields. A field that might be insignificant

to Exxon would make all the difference in

Clearly there is a need for an institution to

provide a source of money, insurance against

political risk and access to planning and

management expertise. It exists in the World

Bank, which is already lending money for en-

ergy development. But the need far exceeds

the resources of the bank, which last year

recommended the creation of a new energy

Keagan administration, which initially was

not keen on the idea, for ideological and eco-

nomic reasons. But the administration

professes a strong commitment to developing

the energy resources of non-producers and to

giving the World Bank an important role,

Others point out that every barrel of im-

ported oil replaced by new finds in the Third

World will ease pressure on the world mar-

ket, drive down prices, stretch out reserves

and lessen American reliance on the volatile

Middle East. Ultimately, moreover, econom-

ic growth in Third World countries will con-

tribute to their political stability and dimin-

ish opportunities for Russian troublemaking,

not to mention open markets for American

probably at it already - with far graver end-

ings than the resignation of an official whose

difficulties lay entirely in his business past.

That these difficulties were of a sort unques-

tionably familiar to Mr. Casey, a former

chairman of the Securities and Exchange

Commission, sharpens the question of how

being taken, and even celebrated, as vindica-

tion of the folly of bringing in an outsider to

run the country's agents and spies. But, the

tinge of social snobbism aside, this is a nar-

row view. His trouble came not in intelli-

gence, in which he was an outsider, but in

It has to be put down as a moot question

whether the street-smart, freewheeling

Mr. Hugel would have done better or worse

as a spymaster than those intelligence

insiders whose shortcomings had made it

seem sensible enough to install an outsider

THE WASHINGTON POST.

business, in which he was an insider.

In some quarters, Mr. Hugel's departure is

Mr. Hugel passed through the CIA screen.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

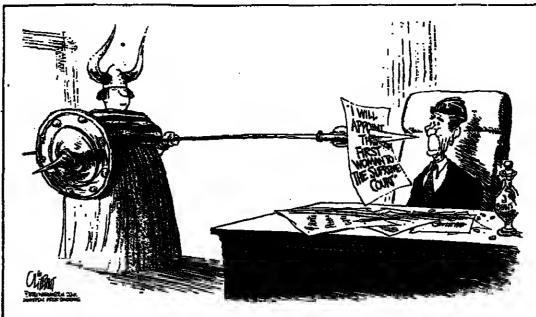
along with OPEC and private capital.

Debate on the merits is going on in the

affiliate to double current lending goals.

Benin or Thailand or Cyprus.

For an Energy Affiliate



### An Effaced Court Awaits Her

By Joseph Kraft sense of rapport with an individ-

ual leader. So when a leader goes back on a pledge, the sys-tem as a whole suffers. When it

is possible to deliver, as Reagan did in naming O'Connor, every-

one benefits.

WASHINGTON — No Su-W preme Courl justice named in the last half century begins to rival in importance the president who made the appointment. So put aside as momentary overexcitement the recent comment asserting that presidents chiefly make history by their selections for the court. Even in that perspective, how-

ever, President Reagan's choice of Sandra Day O'Connor casts a long shadow. Not only does Reagan break a pattern of sex discrimination, he also delivers on a campaign promise in a way that fosters faith in the system. Finally, be shores up the court - or at least works against detenioration — by naming a judge with affinities to its shifting cen-ter as against its two extremes.

The honorific status of the court, whatever else may be in question, does not admit doubt. The Supreme Court is the most dignified of U.S. insultutions, the holy of holies in the American system, the "ark of the national covenant." Groups accustomed to view themselves as outsiders inevitably attach high importance to being included in.
The nomination of Louis Brandeis was a milestone for American Jews; the designation of Thurgood Marshall was the same for blacks. The just claim of women to a more equal role thus finds a fit cause for satisfaction in the nomination of Judge O'Connor to the highest

tribunal in the land. Reagan did not exactly promise that he would name a woman to the court. But he did commit himself in the campaign to fill "one of the first Supreme Court vacancies" by "the most qualified woman I can possibly find." Naming a man at this time, however meritorious he were, would have looked like the first step in a breach of trust.

Trust is perhaps the single most important bond hetween the leader and the led in modern society. The complexity of af-fairs has made it well-nigh im-possible for most of us to make confident judgments about the working of government. The best we can hope to achieve is a though a majority, has backed and filled and chopped and changed and set down no clear guidelines. A typical example

As to the court itself, it has recently been marked by vacilla-tion, close decisions, tie votes and a record number of plurality decisions without a majority view. The dominant pattern of the last two years, largely unarti-culated, has consisted of a ceding of authority once claimed by the court to the president, Congress and the states **Muted Center** 

effacement lies a divided court. William Brennan and Marshall are liberals of the old school, partial to the rights of individuals and minorities and determined to assert the claims of the federal government against the states, law enforcement agencies and the big corporations. Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justice William Rehnquist are illiberals who come down on the other side of those issues most

The floating center includes Justices Byron White, Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell and John Paul Stevens, Potter Stewart, whose resignation opened the door to O'Connor's nomination, was a central member of the center. But the center, al-

vor of the bomber, not least its ver-

satility. The weapons a country

least wants to use, and is least like-

ly to use, are nuclear bombs and

warheads. Bombers, of course, can

deliver conventional weapons in regional conflicts, a possibility that

may on occasion be used to politi-

cal advantage. A more modest ver-sion of the B-1 could be useful in

the European theater, especially if

NATO's decision to strengthen

theater nuclear forces were to col-

On Interference

Alec Vladimirov of the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow, com-

plaining about alleged American

interference in the internal affairs

of France for expressing concern about four Communist ministers

in the French government, gives a

new dimension to the old adage about Satan rebuking sin!

being what it is about any critical comment from any external source, it was indiscreet, if not un-

wise, for the State Department to issue any statement. Yet surely we

should not be too thin-skinned in

Europe about outside remarks on

bow we conduct our political af-

fairs, laudatory or condemnatory.

After all, quite recently, many prominent Europeans on the left publicly expressed strong views against the appointment of Secre-

tary of State Haig, on the basis — I think wholly unfounded — that it

would increase East-West tensions.

Be that as it may, it is breathtaking

effrontery for a representative of the U.S.S.R. even to raise the ques-

tion of interference in the internal affairs of another sovereign state.

the whole of the Afghan popula-

tion is being browbeaten, battered and bombed into submission by

100,000 Russian troops in order to force them to accept a Soviet-nom-inated president and pupper gov-ernment. How does that rank, Mr.

Vladimirov, in the scale of foreign

interference in another country's affairs? A similar question should

be asked in the context of the ap-

palling presures, military, econom-

As I write this letter, virtually

Perhaps, French hypersensitivity

The letter (IHT, June 29) from

-*Letters*-

was Stewart's famous — and to my mind wrongly praised — re-mark about pornography: "I know it when I see it."

Nobody can assess how new justices will interact with a sitting court, but everything known about O'Connor tilts her toward the center. She is not identified with any ideological grouping. She has moved on the margin on such matters as abortion and the Equal Rights
Amendment A Republican, she
was named to the Arizona Appeals Court by a Democratic governor. She had had experi-ence in the building of majori-Behind the uncertainty and ties and the art of compromise as a leader in Arizona's Senate.

Whether O'Connor will be able to galvanize the center of the court and find a rationale for what often seems arbitrary and a tongue for ideas that remain mute is very much in doubt. She lacks experience in the federal system. "Bright" and "crisp" are the words used about her by her friends — not "deep" or "thoughtful." But the opportunity is there, and plenty time for learning and reflection. At the very least, it is hard to see how O'Connor can do harm to an institution that is precious in no small measure because it is revered. 01981, Los Angeles Times



## A By-Election Tests Britain's New Party

By Anthony Lewis

Roy Jenkins stood in the back of an open Land-Rover, and the Social Democratic campaign caravan set off. To get the voters attention, a loudspeaker played brassy music: Aaron Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man." The irony, unintended, could not have been more perfect.

Here was Roy Jenkins, former

Here was Roy Jenkins, former president of the European Com-mission, former chancellor of the Exchequer and home secretary, former deputy leader of the Labor Party, looking for votes in the small row houses and rose gardens of a working-class town in the north of England.

But what Jenkins has done in preparation for a by-election being held today in Warrington is no joke and no small thing. He is running the new Social Democratic Party's first race for a seat in Parliament. At a time of profound soliament. At a time of profound social and political strain in Britain, his showing could indicate whether there is a chance for the party realignment that has been talked about for so long.

In an attractive new market area he greeted Shirley Common, 45. She asked him about the riots that have swept British cities in recent days — bad ones barely 15 miles east and west of Warringson in Manchester and Liverpool. His answer pleased her: Act to reduce unemployment, but also come down hard on wanton rioters.

Labor Area

"I don't think I shall vote Con-servative this time." Mrs. Common said, "and I know I shan't vote La-bor." That pointed to a vote for Jenkins. Mrs. Common smiled.

Her husband Peter came along, agreeing, "We need a third party," be said. "We have only the extremes now." That encounter, and others like it on the day I watched the campaign, were good news for Jenkins
— but with a big catch. He is getting a lot of votes from Conserva-

tives such as Mr. and Mrs. Common. But this is an overwhelmingly Labor area, and Labor switches are not so plentiful. In the general election in 1979, Labor got 61 percent of the War-rington vote, making this one of its safest seats in the country. The district at stake is in the older part of

town, where many people are con-servative in outlook but vote La-

bor for reasons of tradition. Not to be Labor is socially awkward. What Jenkins is trying to get across is that he and other moderates have left the Labor Party because it has drastically changed its character. It is being taken over more and more by the extreme left. One of the left factions, a Trotskyite group known as the Militant Tendency, is notice-ably active in this area.

The Labor candidate in War-rington, Douglas Hoyle, is a for-mer member of Parliament who is very much on the left. He is for nnilateral disarmament and against British membership in the Common Market. In 1975 he wrote a testimonial for the Communist

newspaper "invaluable."
But Hoyle has submerged his idcology for the campaign, refusing to answer press questions about his position in the divided Labor

daily, the Morning Star, calling the

Party. He talks about his economic party. He talks about his economic policy — "a massive dose of public works." protection of British industry from imports, exchange controls. Mostly he has stayed quiet, evidently hoping to keep the voters unruffled and to turn out the Labor faithful as usual.

The Riots

Cracking that strategy is diffi-cult for Jenkins and the Social Democrats because there is no ready way to send a message about Hoyle's real views through the mass media. Political advertising is not allowed on television or radio. The national press gives only modest coverage 10 a campaign in just one district. And somehow the Labor voters of Warrington seem very remote from the national ide-

ological struggle in the party.

What Jenkins has had to do, and has been doing for four weeks now, is to walk around Warrington and try to say a few words to as many of the district's 40,000 voters as possible. A surprising number are responsive, even taking the party's badges. A few treat Jenkins as a class or party traitor, like the woman who complained about his pension from the Common Market - "£280 a week, and he's for the

working class!"
The biggest issue, to the extent that anything gets past the solid local voting tradition, is unemployment. Warrington has been a prosperous town, making wire and chemicals and beer, but in the last year the recession brought on by Prime Minister Margaret Thatch er's economic policy has reached home: Local unemployment is up to nearly 13 percent.
In the last week the riots have

figured strongly in voters' ques-

If Jenkins polled 30%, he would send shock waves through Britain.

tions to Jenkins. While the Labor left seemed to condone rioting and Thatcher talked only about law and order, Jenkins stood for what could be called the lough centrist position: "I am equally opposed to those who excuse everything on the grounds of deprivation and to those who through stubbornness and lack of understanding ignore the dangers of festering inner-city

Can Jenkins win? Virtually no one thinks so. But if he gets as much as 30 percent of the voie in this northern working-class dis-trict, he would send shock waves through British politics. Statisticians say that would be the equivalent of 37 percent in the country as a whole: enough for the Social Democrats to finish first in a three-party race. And Roy Jenkins would have succeeded in changing bis image from European grandee to British political fighter, 01981, The New York Times.

## The Arguments for Looking Again at the B-1 Bomber

The writer was an assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1977 to 1979. He wrote this article for The Wash-

Washington - The B-t bomber has returned to agitate the weapons selection process of another administration. Heavy bombers are expensive, even compared with most other strategic weapons. Compared with all others, they are even more expensive

And the B-1, of course, has a rival - the higher-technology Stealth bomber, about which much has been heard hut little is known. We can assume that it will not be available before the end of the decade, and many of us suspect that its debut lies at least another few years beyond that. The choice, it seems, is whether to shelve the B-1 again and concentrate on Stealth, or to spend more and proceed with both planes. A variant of doing both would be to develop something cheaper and less capable than the original B-1.

I hope President Reagan decides to proceed with the B-I, or a variant. Bombers have many virtues. A bomber force, unlike nuclear armed missiles, could be recalled from a rendezvous with history.

Bombers, because they are slow as well as recallable, are unambiguously second-strike weapons. At a time when each of the great military powers is expanding its pre-sumed capability to knock out components of the other's weaponry - and some of that in a light-ning first strike - the United States would profit from a decision to bolster the beavy bomber force, and sooner rather than later.

Everyone, including the other side, would see that the United States was keeping modern the one part of the triad of strategic forces that is least likely to acquire some pr.-emptive, disarming capability. Given the importance of perceptions, it would be a useful signal to send. The beavy bombers also rep-

By John Newhouse

burden it carries in an environ-ment bereft of SALT. shell game option than most of us can remember. We have also heard resent the one area of strategic weapons in which the U.S. lead Although the costs are sobering, over the Soviet Union is clear and new bomber would have no pobroad. That advantage should be litical liabilities. Almost any new There are other attributes in fa-

strategic system, or basing plat-form, will generate heavy costs, some of which may be political as well as financial. Take the landmobile MX: The administrations of Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter and now Reagan have groped for some sensible and acceptable method of making land-based ICBMs less vulnerable than they are judged to be in silos. The list of candidate methods is long and not very distinguished.

Over the years, there have been lapse under the heavy political more variants of the multiple silo-

and bring about social reforms.

about the Soviet Union's reduction

to satellite status of half a dozen

other Russian neighbor states -

let alone all the African and other

SI: FREDERIC BENNETT.

House of Commons. London.

trench that would have harbored missile-bearing trolleys; most recently, we have seen two versions of the multiple racetrack scheme, one involving circular loops of roadways, the other linear net-works. Neither will survive its pobtical liabilities. Even if adopted, any such plan, after absorbing vast quantities of funds, would abort. Let us also consider the Air Force, often the strongest of the services politically and custodian of two of the three legs of the triad.

It is natural for the Air Force to have confidence in manned bombers. And there is a constituency for big planes that supports the Air Force's commitment to them. A shadow of doubt about the reliability of missiles (and their utility), tempts to improve human rights npared with manned bombers. What also needs to be said

has always influenced the Air Force's thinking. A decision to go forward with the B-I would buy years of relative peace with the Air Force and pay political dividends. The Carter administration's de-

former colonial territories now to-tally dominated by stooge govern-ments kept in office only by the cision to cancel the B-1 had serious but wholly predictable effects.

First — and never mind why — it
legitimized the land-mobile MX, a
system that the Air Force had guns of Cuban mercenaries and East German "advisers"? some doubts about until deprived by the B-1 decision of any other new system. The momentum for an MX deployed in some fugitive way was largely generated by the B-1 decision. Second, the cancella-The U.S. expression of concern tion of the B-1 did more harm to the SALT-2 agreement than any other of the Carter administra-

over French Communist ministers and the U.S. pressure on Italy is "meddling," says Mr. Vladimirov. But the invasions of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan? And the current threats to Poland? tion's actions. Carter canceled it after conclud-We Europeans are more afraid ing that a new penetrating bomber would be less effective than long-range Cruise missiles launched of the Soviet tanks and missiles pointed at us than of any concern or pressure from America. from airborne platforms. But his action was widely judged as be-J. RUFFERT.

traying a lack of resolve about investing heavily in new strategic weapons. A number of senators, can remember. We have also heard about concealing missiles in swim-ming pools and a 3,000-mile-long especially Republicans, who had mixed feelings about SALT, became more negative after the cancellation of the B-1.

The land, because there is so much of it, is the natural strategic environment for the Soviet Union. but not for the United States. With its long coastlines and easy access to deep water, the United States deploys nuclear weapons most comfortably at sea. It should probably have a larger proportion of its weapons there, although not all of them in ballistic missile submarines. The air itself is probably the next best environment. But for many reasons, some po-

litical and some strategic, the United States will continue in the fore-secable future to deploy ICBMs on and, where they may be vulnerable. Keeping them in silos is probably the most sensible alternative. And there are ways of lessening the vulnerability of silos without reviving the ABM, which would be a disaster. For example, a large number of missile systems could be moved into silos located on the south sides of mountains, where incoming Soviet missiles could not strike them. It is a feasible idea, and it would cost a lot less than most schemes for protecting missile launchers that we hear about.

The budget for strategic weapons can be extended only so far The B-1, or some variant, should be built, if only because we don't know when the more exotic plane might be ready. But the costs of big-ticket items such as bombers would have to justified, at least in part, by sharp limits on spending for some other things, especially land-based missiles. The virtue of those weapons has always been their exceptional cost effective-ness. Their virtue should be pro-

### Herald Tribune John Hay Whitney

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

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#### In the International Edition

The Spymaster's File

July 16, 1906

Seventy-Five Years Ago

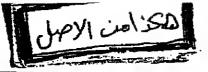
WASHINGTON - One of the greatest possibililies of Irouble in congressional elections is promised by the activity of the Federation of Labor, numbering 1.5 million trades unionists, which threatens to oppose all candidates refusing to pledge their support to anti-injunction and eight hour bills and other labor legislation. While the Republican and Democrat leaders are resting for the November fray, the Federation is preparing to put candidates into the field where the regular candidates are hostile-or indifferent to lahor. Their campaign is aggressive, even bellicose, encouraged by the recent election of 53 members to the British Parliament.

Fifty Years Ago July 16, 1931

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald on the change of the Spanish regime reads: "The new Spanish Cortes has opened auspiciously. The speech of the provisional chief of state, Alcalá Zamora, was a model of tense eloquence. He emphasized that the revolution had been bloodless and that the republic is under no foreign obliga-tions. The absence of any popular disturbance during the parade in honor of the inauguration of the Cortes is a hopeful omen. The great task of this provisional Cortes will be the creation of the consultation that will provide the formula for the election of the regular body that is to be the legislative branch of the new government."

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit

ic and political, being exerted to induce the Poles to abandon all at-





LAST KISS — A young woman gives a passionate goodbye kiss at the Zurich barracks to one of 16,000 Swiss men who were called up to report for 17 weeks of basic military training.

### Mansfield Finds U.S.-Japanese Relations Improving, Says Defense Is the Key Issue

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service

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TOKYO - Admitting to having been concerned and perturbed over the course of Japanese-Ameri-can relations, U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield said in an interview here that he believes the relarionship is now "over the hump."

"The big issue is, of course, de-fense," the 78-year-old former U.S. Senate majority leader said. "I believe Japan is more aware of the international situation and in the fiture will make every effort to increase its defense expenditures."

Josi Omura, the director-general ni Japan's Defense Agency, added weight to Mr. Mansfield's view with a declaration Tuesday after a Cabinet meeting that it is urgent for Japan to improve its defense city. Reporting on a visit to the United States earlier this

Caspar W. Weinberger and others convinced him that American expectations are high and Japan must improve its potential as an

Testifying before a parliamentary committee Wednesday, a Japanese official presenting the De-fense Agency's view declared that the Soviet Union has sharply raised its troop deployment, with 51 divisions now in the Far East compared to 46 last year. He also reported increases in aircraft and naval strength, and he said 30 percent of the Soviet strategic missiles are deployed in the region.

7th Fleet Moves

In his comments after the Cabinet session, Mr. Omura suggested without amplification that Japan plans to improve its air and sea defense capacities in line with strong the United States earlier this month, Mr. Omura said his talks ened Soviet activity in the Indian with U.S. Defense Secretary Ocean has obliged the 7th Fleet to

### U.S. Hearings Under Way On Wartime Internment

New York Times Service . WASHINGTON — Nearly 40 years after the internment of more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans, a federal commission is conducting hearings to decide what compensation, if any, is due the camp inter-

nees and their families.
"It is a sad and nationally humiliating story," said Abe Fortas, the former Supreme Court justice, before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Interement of Civilians. "I believe the mass evacnation of those of Japanese ancestry and their prolonged detention was a tragic error, and I cannot escape the conclusion that racial prejudice was a basic ingredient."

In the first of a series of hearings to be held across the United States, the commission, created by Congress last year, heard testimony Tuesday from senators and representatives, as well as from Mr. Fortas, who served as an Interior Department undersecretary during World War II. Former government oficials involved in the internment program were also on the witness

If the nine-member commission concludes that the detention of Japanese-Americans was unjust, it can recommend compensation.

#### Reparation Sought

John Tateishi, a spokesman for the Japanese-American Citizens League, said his group would urge the commission to approve finan-cial reparation, totaling "perhaps talkious of dollars," for the estimatted 80,000 surviving camp internees and their families.

In February, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved the relocation of West Coast Japanese-Americans to the govern-ment's so-called "reception centers" - wooden Army barracks controlled by armed military personnel. The Japanese-Americans, many of whom were held more than two years, were forced to abandon homes and businesses. They took to the camps only what they could carry.

A Justice Department official who was involved in the relocation program testified that Roosevelt's action was the result of "hysteria and fear" following the Japanese

#### Ex-Member of Junta Jailed in Argentina

United Press International
BUENOS AIRES — Emilio Massera, a former Argentine junta member who has been a harsh crite of the present economic policy. has been arrested and ordered detained for 10 days at a naval base. - Mr. Massera a former commander of Argentina's navy, was wrested Tuesday by the present navy commander, Armando Lambruschini. The arrest, which appeared to be a warning, had been requested by the army com-mander, Fortunato Galpieri, a junta member who has been a target of Mr. Massera's recent criticism.

#### DEATH NOTICE

Dr. HANS ADLER, Died in Switzerland haly 4, 1981, former managing director of the Adler and Oppenheimer leather concerned farms, commander of the order of Leopold II and officer of the Belgian Crown Order, beloved husband of Else nec Feitel, devoted father of Madeleine Conway, Dorothy Bennett and Jacqueline Walter, loving grandfather of Andrew, Victy and Alexandra Conway, and Ann-Besnett, Burnal at Strasbourg, France.

7, 1941. James Rowe, an assistant to At-torney General Francis Biddle in 1942, said the decision to intern the Japanese was made without much thought by Roosevelt, "I don't really think he spent much time on it," Mr. Rowe said, "It's a terrible thing to say, but I think it was a minor thing to him."

bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec.

'Dark Page'

The commission opened with statements by Sens. Daniel K. Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii, both Democrats, and congressmen from Hawaii and the West Coast. Sen. Matsunaga called the internment facilities "American-style concentration camps" and described the evacuation policy as "one of the darkest pages in American history."

Sen. Inouye, who is of Japanese descent and lived in Hawaii when the war broke out, was not among the citizens interned. He fought in the 442d Regimental Combat Team, made up of Japanese-Americans, which served in Italy and

"While these men fought, and many of them died fighting for our country, their families were still held behind barbed-wire fences in the United States," Sen. Inouye divert much of its patrolling capac-

Mr. Mansfield said Japan has agreed in principle to buy 123 F-15 jet fighters, 45 Orion anti-submarine planes, up to eight command-and-control planes and a number of C-130 transports. He reported further that Japan agreed to modernize and somewhat increase its navy and has begun to buy mili-tary items that require a long lead

#### Sharing of Technology

Despite his generally optmistic comments, Mr. Mansfield would only say be hoped that "we'll be able to get the 7.5 percent next year which has been announced" in increased Japanese military spending. He said he believes this to be the "limit we can expert" and added, "If we get that we'll be doing quite well." Despite the fact that Japan ranks eighth in the world in absolute terms in military ending, the nation spends less than I percent of its gross national product on its armed forces. By contrast, the United States is spending 5.2 percent of its gross national product for military pur-

The U.S. ambassador expressed optimism that a controversial American request for Japanese sharing of technology with the United States under the agreement on mutual defense would be satisfactorily worked out within the year. An American diplomat remarked that the expected exchange has been a one-way street so far. Japan argues that sharing such technology would be counter to its policy of not exporting arms. Although Mr. Mansfield was a

Democrat in the Senate and an appointee of former President Jimmy Carter, he had praise for President Reagan. This administration wants to conduct negotiations more politely and not make statements that could be considered threatening or demanding or pres-suring," Mr. Mansfield said. He noted further that Mr. Reagan's policy was not to emphasize specific numerical targets in military

spending. "They are more interest-ed in the substance," be said. But be said that Japan felt badly let down when Mr. Reagan lifted the grain embargo against the Soviet Union without consultation. Japan lost lucrative Soviet con-tracts to France and West Germany as a result of American requests for anti-Soviet measures in response to the intervention in Af-

### China Warns On Taiwan's **Moscow Ties**

Peking Reported To Caution Haig

The Associated Press
PEKING — Chinese officials
told U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that China
would use military force if Taiwan seeks support from the Soviet Un-ion, Chinese sources said Wednes-

day.

The sources, who were informed about the high-level talks during Mr. Haig's visit last month to Period to be identified. king, asked not to be identified. China has said it would not tol-

crate Taiwan seeking a relation-ship with its rival, the Soviet Union. It was not known, however exactly what action China would

#### take under the circumstances. Peaceful Intentions

The sources said that Mr. Haig and Chinese leaders discussed U.S. arms sales to Taiwan as a problem. They agreed, however, that their fundamental interest lies in devel-oping the strategic relationship be-tween China and the United States to oppose Soviet aggression.

Mr. Haig was told that Taiwan is Chinese territory, the Chinese sources said. As a matter of principle, China cannot promise the United States not to use force to recover its territory. The sources said China assured Mr. Haig it wants peaceful reunification of the island and mainland.

Taiwan has had no official relations with the mainland since the Nationalists fled to the island in 1949 in the wake of a Communist takeover on the mainland. The island regime steadfastly refuses to talk with the Peking government.

The Taiwan government has

also been consistently hostile to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Haig visited Peking June 14-17 and met the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, and other govern-ment and military officials. Mr. Haig announced then that the United States was willing for the first time to consider selling weapons and military technology to

Mr. Haig declined to elaborate on the discussions about Taiwan, saying only that China "under-stands" the U.S. position on weapons sales to Taiwan. China has vigorously opposed continuing arms sales to the island and any upgrad-ing of unofficial U.S. relations with Taiwan.

Asked if China would downgrade relations with the United States over jet fighter sales to Taiwan, the sources said only that relations "will suffer." They said China is confident the United States will be cautious in making any such sales.

The sources said Chinese officials had told Mr. Haig that Taiwan would be treated like the autonomous region of Tibet if it peacefully rejoins the mainland. China has said Taiwan will be permitted to maintain its social and economic system, foreign relations and its own military.

#### Former Bokassa Aide Gets a 15-Year Term The Associated Press

BANGUL Central African Republic - A court here has sentenced a former Cabinet minister, Louis Alazoula, to a 15-year prison term for crimes committed during the rule of Jean Bedel Bokassa. who was overthrown as emperor in

Mr. Alazoula was convicted on charges of making arbitrary arrests and imprisonments, death threats, attacks against individual liberties and abuse of official power. He had been accused of arresting 67 persons illegally between 1971 and

### Oliver Ford: A Cushion of Elegance

B. Willa Petschek

International Herald Tribune
ONDON — "I sometimes
wonder," said Oliver Ford, "if clients think I have an aerosol on top of my head and I just have 10 press a hutton and a complete design scheme comes rushing out of my mouth.'

Ford was sitting in his London office. Here was the decorator to Her Majesty the Queen Mother Elizabeth and the advisor to Blenheim Palace (residence of the Duke of Marlborough) in an office that resembles a Bedouin campsite. But that, Ford pointed out, is because he is rarely in it.

Just back for two days from a job on a stately home in the north of England. Off to superintend the refurbishing of a villa in Monte Carlo. On to Rome to oversee an apartment, and from there hy Concorde to Singapore. Ford found his vocation ha-

phazardly. His first interest was stage design and be took a joh as a stagehand at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden to learn how things worked. He decided he was in the wrong business, so he studied the decorative arts and the history of architecture and took off for Paris to work in 18th-century decor at Jansen's. When Jansen opened a branch in London, Ford became managing

By 1959 he was determined to branch out on his own. He flew to the Bahamas, where "the prospect of bankruptcy under sunny skies seemed less daunting." His first job there was for a couple who commissioned him to cover two cushions. "They were as successful as two cushions can be. 1 mean, they weren't about to be bought by the Victoria and Al-

bert or anything." Friends passed him on from house to house, and

Ford was up and away. Back in England, he soon beame a hallmark, his name known in a world where the tradition of elegance is still taken for granted. Ford recalled the first house he ever decorated in England. "It had a big kitchen with a very high ceiling and I said to the client, 'You've got to paint the ceiling red because it will give warmth to this ghastly kitchen,' and it did have that effect except that everything was stainless steel and when they switched on the lights at night, every drop of wa-ter they spilt and all the water in the sink turned hright red and it looked as though they were washing in blood.

Ford does not turn down requests for modern rooms, "though I always make it clear to clients that I'm not a decorator who likes pressing buttons and beds come out of the wall."
One of the hardest things to

decorate, be said, is a drawing room with a grand piano. "I had a client in Belgrave Square and several times a year she'd ring me and say she wanted to change the drawing room around and I'd go over and try to rearrange the furniture around the grand piano. I had that piano in every conceivable position, including standing up like a harp.

Then one day the client asked

me round and there was no grand piano. The room just fell into shape. It looked absolutely marvelous. That evening I dined with her sister-in-law, whose bouse I was also decorating, and there in the drawing room was

the grand piano.
"I've always thought a grand

piano should be stuck outside the house, the way Americans do their air conditioners, and with just the keyboard inside. I think it would be tremendous fun walking around Grosvenor Square to see a dozen pianos stuck outside."

ln addition to designs for pri-vate clients. Ford has done a number of state banquets for heads of foreign governments who give banquets in return for those given them hy the queen. Talking about his work for the banquet given by King Hussein of Jordan for Queen Elizabeth II at London's Dorchester Hotel several years ago, Ford said:

"When you are taking over a large ballroom used by everyone the heads of government want the whole thing changed to a sympathetic setting for them-selves. For King Hussein, who actually flew over his own hand for the occasion, I encased the walls of the hallroom in green and white silk. "The principal guests sat in an Arabian Nights terrace with a

golden canopy over their heads. I did a 65-foot lily pond filled with goldfish down the center of the ballroom. The pond contained thousands of gallons of water and my only worry was, it might leak in the middle of the banquet. The only thing that slightly spoilt it from my point of view was that at one end of the lily pond was a lovely screen behind which Hussein's band was playing 'Bluebells of Scotland,' which l didn't think very suitable for

There are some special assign-

Designer Ford: Pianos, ugh.

ments he would like to undertake, including the setting of a historical series for television and gala at Covent Garden. "But if dropped dead tomorrow, I'm satisfied with what I've done with my life. The way I feel now. I'm doing to drop desd before 1ea. Have you had tea, by the

Ford, whose own surroundings are an advertisement for his decorating skill, lives in a 15th-century fortified manor bouse in Wiltshire. "The house was described hy Country Life magazine as 'a very interesting medieval house built circa 15th century. unfortunately modernized in the 17th century."

Though decorating is great fun, he said, it is also one of the hardest jobs in the world: "I'm a father confessor, a universal aunt, a protector and a huffer."

#### **The London Stage**

## RSC's 'Troilus' Rubs Shakespeare the Wrong Way

By Sheridan Morley nonal Herald Tribune

ONDON - The first Shakespeare production by the Royal Shakespeare Company to premiere at the Aldwych rather than Stratford in many years is Terry Hands' "Troilus and Cressida," an evening of curious comic-opera insecurity that suggests that the director early in rehearsal lost all confidence in the script and decided to go for the jokes.

True, "Troilus" is a pretty terrible little play with a totally broken-backed plot structure and an inability to resolve itself in any of its many directions, but in it are some quite good sequences, which go for nothing when played by a cast that, at least on the first night, behaved as if they were doing a special matinee for foreign schoolchildren on a hot afternoon and were accordingly terrified of losing audience attention.

The result was a kind of demented period pantomime in which the cynicism of this darkest of all Shakespeare's war plays goes for nothing. The casting of Joe Melia as Thersites suggests that Hands is after another "Oh What a Lovely War," but what he in fact has is a company frequently unable to handle the verse and even more often unable to relate to each other.

One or two performances, notably David Suchet's sumo-wrestler Achilles and Oliver Ford Davies' tortoise-like Nestor, have a life and a logic of their own, but in what is otherwise a distinctly B team of character actors neither James Hazeldine nor Carol Royle in the title roles can do much more than stand around looking bemused on the shaggy black bedspread that passes for a set. And it would be nice to know why Helen of Troy is played as an impression of Zsa Zsa Gabor.

killing the old pub atmosphere of the foyer, which now resembles a split-level botel lobby.

On a largely unchanged stage is the traditional Jacobean Olde-London revival, in this case the Jonson-Chapman-Marston "Eastward Ho" turned into a musicial by its director, Robert Chetwyn, together with Nick Bicat (music) and Howard Schuman (lyrics). Any show that opens with its cast shricking "1605 — what a great year" is likely to be in trouble, and what kilk "Enterpret Ho" is a deep what kills "Eastward Ho" is a deep inability to decide what kind of musical it is to be.

The score desperately lacks the confident jollity of "Lock Up Your Daughters," while Schuman's lyrics strain after Sondheim and end some way short of Lionel Bart. Moreover, the plot, largely concerned with a couple of young rakes seeking fame, fortune and America but ending up in London dungeons, does not quite lend itself to the songs that interrupt it, and when at the final cur-tain the cast comes back to reprise the hit numbers you suddenly realize there haven't been any. Nevertheless, thanks to Richard

O'Brien's beautifully sinister Quicksilver, the last 20 minutes do lift off into an eccentric revivalist meeting, and along the way Anita Dobson has some good moments as a Jacobean Bette Midler. For the rest, Morley's Third Law of Theater, which holds that musicals opening new buildings are usually errible, remains, alas, intact.

Though somewhat curiously hilled as a dream play. Howard Brenton's "Thirteenth Night" (now in the RSC repertoire at the Warehouse) comes as a sharp reminder that, when not having to fend off "Romans in Britain" court actions

Mary Whitehouse, be is Britain's leading stage writer of political thrillers. "Magnificence," at the others when the sheer fun of find-Royal Court in 1973, was one such, and what we have now is an updated "Macbeth" written in the vein of those 1950s B movies that used Shakespearean plots in Chicago gangland settings.

Like Howard Barker's "The Loud Boy's Life," seen at the Warehouse last year, "Thirteenth Night" sets up a mythical but somehow vaguely familiar political figure of the present time, in this case a grass-roots Labor leader determined to reform the party in his own image. In the beginning he is a local branch organizer having a dream, or rather mightmare, of grandeur after being hit over the head during a run-in with the rightist National Front, But this somewhat pbony framework allows Brenton to speculate on what might happen if real Socialism ever came to Britain, and the rather unexpected answer appears to be murder, maybem and total political disillusion.

There are moments in "Thirteenth Night" when Brenton seems to have trouble recalling whether he is doing an update of "Mac-

ing modern parallels for the murder of Banquo, the arrival of the ghost (in this case Banquo disguised as an African ambassador) or the prophecies of the witches is inclined to override any basic message that the play may originally

We get a rerun of the death in an idyllic English country setting from "Magnificence," and a delightful image of the Macduff fig-ure having fled not to England but to a California swimming pool. We also get some splendidly Shavian definitions ("The sound of Labor Party democracy is broken glasses and raised male voices") but at the end of the evening various debates about nuclear disarmament, U.S. domination and the ethics of political crime have all been sacrificed to Brenton's increasing determination to go off in search of a good scene or a good line regardless of the overall plan.

Barry Kyle's cast (headed by, Michael Pennington as the rebel politician) has been drawn largely from the RSC's current main-stage "Hamlet," and they seem to revel in the chance to exchange the politics of Elsinore for those of a faintbeth" or of "Julius Caesar," and ly futurist Britain. There is white-misanthropy.

hot anger in much of Brenton's writing about British Socialism that suggests that if ever he cares to define a single target and go for that, there will not be a lot left of the target.

Rounding off the current Round House season of visiting produc-tions from the Royal Exchange in Manchester is Caspar Wrede's in-terpretation of "The Misanthrope," crowned by a manically funny star turn from Tom Courtenay. Though it uses the ultra-poetic translation of Richard Wilbur - which lacks the marvelous edginess of Tony Harrison's version at the National a few years back this is still a brisk two-hour romp through Molière's sexist classic. Most of the laughs are provided

Courtenay's increasing despair life betrays him yet again, and by the equally increasing lunation grandeur of Malcolm Pride's costurning. But the production badly needs the kind of strong female lead that Diana Rigg gave the Na-tional when Alec McCowen was Alceste in the Harrison version, and as a result what used to be an evenly mixed doubles becomes a solo turn for Courtenay and

#### Music

## A Vintage Gluck Opera Is Uncorked

By David Stevens International Herald Tribune

SPOLETO, Italy — One of the specialities of the Festival of Two Worlds since its inception 23 years ago has been the revival of little-known operas by well-known composers, the case in point this year being "L'Ivrogne corrigé," a French comic opera by Gluck, who is better known for sterner

In the mid-18th century French

theater and opera comique were in vogue at court in Vienna, and beginning in the late 1750s Gluck partly or fully set a number of texts hy Favart, Anseaume, Sedaine and others. By that time be was a thoroughly schooled theater composer, especially in the setting of Metastasio's opera seria texts, but the great "reform" operas by which be is known today were still around the corner.

Anseaume's text for "L'Ivrogne

### **Publishing**

## Guernsey Phenomenon

By Edwin McDowell New York Times Service

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New York — One of this season's publishing surprises is a novel written by a British civil servant who died in 1976 at the age of 80 after having failed to get the book published in his lifetime.

The novel, "The Book of Ebenezer Le Page," was begun in the 1960s by G.B. Edwards. It is a story told by a bandy-legged, crotchety old bachelor who inveighs against any signs of change on the Channel Island of Guernsey, where be has lived his entire life. The book is written in a variant of the English paters common to Guernsey.

variant of the English patois common to Guernsey, a British possession 30 miles (48 kilometers) west of France's Normandy coast. The novel has sold almost 10,000 copies in two printings since it was published in April, and has received glowing reviews. It had "a very gratifying" sale of paperback rights to Avon Books, according to Robert

A. Gottlieb, president of Alfred A. Knopf Inc.

"You don't assume that a posthumous novel about the Channel Islands told largely in dialect is going to find a wide readership in America," Gottlieb said. "But the book evokes a very strong personal response in a lot of people." He described its publication as "an act of love." The book was brought to the attention of Knopf by the British pub-

lishing company Hamish Hamilton Ltd. "When one of our editors passed it to me with a strong recommendation, I thought it was one of the most remarkable scripts I'd ever read," Christopher Sinclair-Steven-son, managing director of Hamish Hamilton, said in a telephone interview from London. "Publishers say that every day of the week, but in this case it was true. I couldn't think of another book like it." But because the author was not only unknown but also dead, and because the book had a theme that was parochial on the surface, Sin-

clair-Stevenson decided to see if he could interest the novelist John Fowles in giving it his imprimatur. "I never met him, but I am a great admirer of his books," the editor said of Fowles. "So I took my courage in my two hands and sent him the script and asked him please to have a look at it. He was so enthusiastic that be not only wrote the introduction, but he wrote the chapter on Guernsey English and the glossary in the back of the book."

Edwards left his native Guernsey permanently in about 1926. During the 1930s he apparently wrote plays for a British repertory company and went to the Netherlands and Switzerland to write. But none of his earlier works remain, and, according to Fowles, Edwards told his landlady that be had destroyed much of his best work, including a "very good play."

"A reviewer for The Observer asked whether Edwards ever existed, or whether the book was written by Fowles under a pseudonym," Sinclair-Stevenson said. "But a number of people in the Channel Islands have since said they knew him, and some have come up with photographs of Edwards, so we have proof that he existed. We never had any doubts about the author, because the book is so peculiar that it would take a very curious talent to fabricate it."

corrigé," which had already been set by another composer in Paris before being outfitted for Viennese consumption by Gluck, is based on a La Fontaine fable. The drunkard of the title is made to helieve he is dead instead of dead drunk and is persuaded to mend his ways, at least temporarily, hy a mock funeral and trial in the underworld. A subsidiary plot is that of the drunkard's daughter and ber actor-boyfriend, who plays the role of Pluto in the underworld scene and extracts her from her father's plan to marry ber to his loyal

drinking buddy. The work was given at the Burgtheater in 1760, a little more than two years before "Orfeo ed Euridice" was given on the same stage. The striking thing about the music of both is the similarity, not the difference. With most composers of the epoch, musical style did not change much between comic and serious, sacred and profane. The step from straightforward to parody is a short ooe, and there is music written for this drunkard, his family and his boozy Furies and demons that would not be out of place in the heavenly and infernal precincts of "Orfeo."

One could even make a case that Gluck, in being obliged to set these farcical texts, not only developed a talent for setting the French language to music, but a feeling for music characterization that he prohably had not acquired from Italian opera seria. In short, this brief and seemingly improbable excursion into opera comique was an important step in the growth of a cosmopolitan master.

Filippo Sanjust's clever and practical Spoleto production in-dulged his sense of luxury only in the rich, courtly costumes for the Furies and demons. Except for Elaine Bonazzi, whose French enunciation and stage experience set ber apart as the drunkard's wife, the cast was of young-profes-sional or advanced-student level.

Tonio di Paolo excelled in both

aspects of his double role as Cleon. the suitor, and the punitive Pluto, while Jonathan Green as the drunkard, Susan Peterson as his daughter and Patrick Meroni as the unrepentant drinking companion carried out their assignments with spirit. The important orchestral duties were executed with vigor and aplomb by the festival orchestra under Herbert Gietzen.

## Smith's Candidate Wins Zimbabwe Vote

Washington Post Service SALISBURY — The Republican Front party of Ian Smith, the former prime minister, has won an election for a parliamentary seat reserved for whites, defeating a white splinter party that had cam-paigned on a platform of increased

cooperation with the government.

The government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had closely followed this and an earlier election as an indication of the attitude of whites toward its policy of recon-

ciliation. John Probert, the Republican Front candidate, received 1,202 votes in the wealthy Salisbury sub-urb of Borrowdale, while Chris Mercer of the newly formed Democratic Party got 594 votes. Only 29 percent of those registered voted, an indication of white apathy since black-majority rule was

established last year.
The victory demonstrated Mr.
Smith's continuing hold on the fewer than 200,000 whites who still control the economy in this nation of 7 million people. The party. which until last month was known as the Rhodesian Front after the former name for Zimbabwe, has not lost a white seat in Parliament since Mr. Smith gained power 17

#### Hollow Victories

Until two years ago the victories meant that Mr. Smith, who declared independence from Britain unilaterally in 1965 to maintain white-minority rule, continued to lead the country in a bloody war against guernilas led by Mr. Mu-

Nowadays the victories are bollow, since the 3-percent white minority can contest only 20 reserved seats out of the 100 in Parliament and thus has no chance to gain

On taking office last year, Mt. also assured President Limann Mugabe proclaimed a policy of re-that the trouble was over.

conciliation aimed at encouraging politics in Zimbabwe is still dividwhites to remain in the country. So far, the policy has been relatively successful. Only 24,000 whites left in the first 14 months of black government despite the bitterness of the seven-year war that preceded.

In recent months, however, Mr. Mugabe's ruling party has increasingly attacked the Republican Front as racist and obstructionist. A few moderate whites have joined Mr. Mugabe's party, but

### Ghanaian Tribes **Announce Pact** To End Clashes

ACCRA, Ghana - Leaders of two tribes in northern Ghana announced an agreement Wednesday to end four months of clashes that have caused more than 1,000 deaths and have devastated crops

and villages. The pact was announced after Ghanaian President Hilla Limann visited the area and held talks with both the Konkomba and Nanumba tribes, the Ghana News Agency said. The region has officially been declared a disaster area, and the air force has flown in emergency

supplies.
The Konkombas had argued they were being suppressed by Nanumbas, who in turn said that their customs and traditions were not being respected. Local reports said the trouble started with a dispute between youths from the two tribes over a girl. The president has promised an investigation into the

A Konkomba elder. Nana Nan-

di said his people had forgotten

about the conflict, and he pledged

to resettle displaced Nanumbas. A

spokesman for the Nanumba tribe

troubles.

ed along racial lines. To give whites another choice, Andre Holland, a member of Parliament, quit the Republican Front three months ago and formed the Democratic Party.

Racial Tension Evident

Mr. Holland lost a by-election two weeks ago by a margin of al-most 2-to-1. With Tuesday night's landslide loss, it appears that his party's effort to contest Mr. Smith, with the tacit support of Mr. Mugabe, is doomed.

Racial tension here was evident

in a parliamentary debate on a health bill this month. As the white officials walked out of the debate, Health Minister Herbert Ushewokunze called them "twits." Last week Mr. Smith engaged in a public mudslinging match with Finance Minister Enos Nkala in the press. Mr. Nkala said he was "fed up" with Mr. Smith's "alarm-

ist" statements about runaway in-

flation, and he threatened the for-

mer prime minister with detention or deportation. Mr. Smith is "undermining the policy of reconciliation," Mr. Nka-la said. "We want to live with them [the whites], but they have to realize reconciliation is a two-way process. Whites must respect blacks."
Mr. Smith, who imprisoned Mr.
Mugabe and other nationalist
leaders for 10 years or more, re-

sponded by repeating his charges that Mr. Nkala was mishandling

the economy, and he accused him

being "not only incompetent but a tyrant." At as election-eve rally Monday night. Mr. Smith enraptured his all-white audience of about 150. Judging by the applause, the farmer-politician told his supporters what they wanted to hear.
Careful not to criticize Mr. Mugabe, whom many whites have come to admire, Mt. Smith attacked the government's economic

and foreign policies.

#### There is fractionally better news from Puddle Dock, where the Mermaid is affoat again after a twoyear refit: The theater is now a little larger and has been housed within a sort of office block, sadly

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## U.S.-China 'Secret War' in Vietnam Was Fought Beyond the Lens, Darkly

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON — Buried in the layered history of Washington-Peking relations now officially in a period of "friendship" — is a hidden chapter of warfare that occurred ont of camera range of the war in Vietnam.

Comparatively few Americans — despite the media attention that publicized the war so highly — have any idea that the United States and China fought during the Vietnam conflict. Not only did they clash physically and violently on numerous occasions, but their encounters also produced hundreds, if not thousands, of casualties on both sides.

U.S. and Chinese pilots fought at least a dozen air battles; Chinese-manned anti-air-craft batteries shot down scores of American planes over North Vietnam, and U.S. bombers regularly pounded Chinese-operated air force installations in that nation.

There may have even been a brief but furious ground battle between Americans and Chinese at an installation known as Son Tay, 23 miles (37 kilometers) west of Hanoi.

Chinese personnel possibly were the secretly Chinese personnel possibly were the secretly reported, unidentified dozens of "large Orientals" who were caught by surprise and slain white fighting in their underwear by equally startled U.S. Special Forces troopers who landed "by mistake" on top of them in the quarter-moon darkness of a November night in 1970.

#### Empty Cells

If those victims of the long-concealed por-tion of the Son Tay raid were Chinese, they too should be added to the unofficial casualty lists. For on the existing official record, no "confirmed" fight between Americans and Chinese ever occurred. To the knowledge of most Americans, all that happened at Son Tay was that an attempted rescue of U.S. prisoners of war embarrassingly found only empty pris-

The information on the unpublicized U.S.-Chinese fighting comes from interviews with former U.S. officials, from several published but not widely circulated sources, and from official U.S. documents declassified after the end of the war. This information, only summarized in this article, may in turn be only fragments of the full record of perhaps more than a decade of undisclosed combat.

And there are at least two reasons why the information is relevant now: One is the need for the fullest public record for a natioo that relies on public support to sustain its policies. Another is that China is currently engaged in an extraordinary act of public soul-searching

That process overlaps the time frame of what might be duhbed the third "secret war" in Indochina — between China and the United States. It is a far more clandestine war than the one that has been characterized as the "secret war" in Laos conducted by the Central Intelligence Agency and Laotian tribesmen, and the subsequent "secret war" of bombing North Vietnamese installations in Cambodia, begin-

ning in 1969.
It is not known if China will ever reveal its full version of what it contributed - as a close ally - to Communist Vietnam, which it invaded in February, 1979. China's current leader, year: "Do you know the amount of help we gave to the Vietnamese in those years? Twenty hillion dollars. For a country as poor as China,

Mr. Deng made oo mention of the price that China paid in lives to support North Vietnam; nor have Chinese leaders ever discussed pubhicly that for their own mutual self-interest, neither China oor the United States have ever

officially confirmed that they engaged in comhat in Vietnam.

The oumber of Chinese casualties in the Vietnam war was oot great given the nation's population of approximately 1 billion. According to U.S. sources, a Chinese official told a French military officer that Chinese casualties in Vietnam totaled 2,000 - presumably meaning deaths, as distinguished from dead and

The number of casualties inflicted on U.S. forces by Chinese military personnel in the war is unknown and unknowable, if only be-cause Americans rarely knew if they were being fired at by Chinese, Russians, North Koreans or anyone else, as distinct from North

Vietnamese or Viet Cong.

What is known, according to authoritative
U.S. sources, includes the following:

During the 1960s, the United States and

China engaged in acrial combat over North Vietnam and the Chinese-North Vletnamese border on numerous occasions. According to public Chinese claims, their pilots shot down seven U.S. military aircraft between 1965 and 1967, and damaged two others.

The loss of two of these planes was "confirmed" by official American sources and

damage to two planes was described as "possi-hle." Peking said it lost one MiG-17 to U.S. aircraft over China on May 12, 1966; the United States said nothing of the incident.

These details are recorded in a book largely unknown to the general public, "The Chinese Calculus of Deterrence," written in 1975 by Allen S. Whiting, a professor at the University of Michigan and one of the most authoritative U.S. specialists on the Far East. He was director of research and analysis of the region for the State Department from 1962 to 1966 and served as deputy U.S. consul general in Hong Kong — a prime U.S. listening post — from 1966 to 1968, Much of his material is based on information available to the author from officially compiled data."

 Between 1965 and 1968, approximately 50,000 troops of China's People's Liberation Army were stationed in North Vietnam, directly supporting that nation's military operations and safeguarding China's security interests, Mr. Whiting reported. These troops included a large Chinese force that maintained a major base complex at Yen Bai in the northwest area of North Victnam, with a 5,000-foot runway, nearly 200 buildings, and anti-aircraft guns mounted oo railroad tracks that permitted the weapons to be moved into caves.

Chinese anti-aircraft batteries at many locations regularly fired on U.S. air missions and were bombed in return. China also had large numbers of engineers and transport personnel in North Vietnam to maintain bridges and

· North Vietnamese aircraft that engaged in combat with U.S. planes frequently took off from and returned to specially constructed air-fields on the Chinese side of the North Vietnamese border. Chinese sources oow confirm this without hesitation, as evidence of the sup-port given to North Vietnam in those years. According to U.S. sources, Chinese and North Vietnamese communications and radar systems were designed to be mutually reinforcing in the cross-border region.

It is far less secret that U.S. strategy in the war was designed to avoid open conflict with China, and that Peking was genuinely fearful on numerous occasions that the war would be extended to China. That is documented in de-tail in many secret U.S. documents "leaked" to the public in 1971 in the Pentagon Papers

According to Mr. Whiting, the mutual interest on both sides to avoid disclosing that the two nations were sometimes direct combatants

reached the point that a U.S. plane that entered Chinese airspace was pursued 12 miles (19 kilometers) into North Vietnam and shot down by Chinese fighters with the victory attributed by Peking to Hanoi - a claim that the United States knew was untrue but chose not

President Lyndon B. Johnson boasted repeatedly, if privately, of his administration's ability to introduce what ultimately became more than 500,000 troops into South Vietnam and to conduct a calibrated, escalating air war against North Vietnam without touching off an overt U.S.-Chinese war.

President Johnson said the important dis-tinction in the strategy was the difference between seduction and rape: with the United States incrementally rightening the pressure on Hanoi's leadership, North Victuam and its Chinese and Soviet allies were being given no justification for violent outcry about an expanding war; China could not scream,

There was a high price for seduction, however, in the judgment of U.S. military command-

ers.

In order to avoid crossing the threshold that could bring China openly into the war, U.S. "buffer zones" that varied in size over the war years kept U.S. aircraft away from the sensitive Chinese-North Vietnamese border. As a consequence, China was able to build up large stockpiles of war supplies for North Vietnam in the buffer zone, and North Vietnamese aircraft pursued by U.S. fighters had a corridor of sanctuary extending to airfields over the Chinese horder. Chinese border.

#### Target: China

As the conflict in Vietnam intensified, China in 1966 was plunged into chaos by Mao's Cultural Revolution, now offically acknowledged by Mao's successors as a "catastrophe." With the entire society in turmoil, China was then more vulnerable to foreign-attack than it had been in a generation. From a purely strategic standpoint, the country was a target for its most powerful enemies — the United States and, by then, the Soviet Union as well.

At alternate times, although neither nation would conceive of admitting it officially, the United States and the Soviet Union each have contemplated doing to China what Israel re-cently did to Iraq: destroying its nuclear ins-tallations. The American consideration seems to be well documented oo the authoritative, though unofficial, record; Moscow, far more cautious about what it discloses, has oever gone beyond hints that it might have considered "taking out" China's nuclear installa-

One official who supported the elimination of China's then-embryonic nuclear bomb facilities was the late Robert F. Kennedy when he was attorney general. His brother, former President John F. Kennedy, also spoke in private about the possibility of such action in the early 1960s, before China tested its first atomic

Following a conversation with President Kennedy, the late Stewart Alsop wrote in The Saturday Evening Post that "a surgical strike" against China's gaseous diffusion plant at Lop Nor was under serious consideration. Stewart's brother, columnist Joseph Alsop, an intimate of the Kennedys, wrote in 1973 that "President Kennedy, who took an exceedingly dark view of the Chinese nuclear program, had ordered exploration of the idea of destroying that program in some sort of collaboration with the

But both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson concluded that such an act raised the risk of touching off World War III. By the outset of the Nixon administration, however, the Soviet

Union was alarmed about China's growing nu-Union was alarmed about China's growing nuclear stockpile. Either for psychological warfare purposes or for genuine intent, the Kremlin sent out numerous diplomatic feelers to learn if the Nixon administration would give tacit consent to a "preventive" Soviet attack to destroy China's nuclear capacity.

U.S. Air Force bombers struck the North Vietnamese harbor at

Just at that time, however, President Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, were secretly moving in the opposite direction: to execute a historic turnabout in U.S.-Chinese relations that would line up China with the United States as global counterweights to the Soviet Union.

On the scale of these geopolitical maneuverings, what occurred at Son Tay in North Vietnam on Nov. 21, 1970 - in the midst of the Nixon administration's secret moves to open a "back channel" of communications to Peking unknown to its own bureaucracy -- is of relatively minor significance. But the secrecy that surrounded that particular incident is indicative of the entire climate of the times.

More was at stake at Son Tay than even the tantalizing prospect of sending a commando unit into a POW camp — indeed, one very close to Hanoi — and rescuing about 70 Amer-

ican POWs.

The Nixoo White House was desperately in oeed of a moral and psychological victor; in order to sustain the very cootroversial war effort. The expansion of the war into Cambodia in April, 1970, to strike on the ground at Vietnamese Communist "sanctuaries" across the border had set off an uproar on university campuses and shattered what remained of the crumbling American consensus for support of

According to a 1976 analysis of the Son Tay venture by Benjamin F. Schemmer, editor of the Armed Forces Journal, Mr. Nixon was given assurances of success in an Oval Office briefing by Adm. Thomas H. Monrer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, three days before the raid.

The operation did succeed as a high-risk

military venture, former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and other senior Pentagon of ficials have insisted in recent interviews.

There were, however, two surprises. First, no U.S. prisoners were found at Son Tay; they

Haiphong during the spring of 1972, above, and dodged anti-aircraft fire from Chinese-operated batteries during the war. Pows.

had been moved perhaps 4½ months cardier. Second, part of the raiding party did not make the night landing at the Son Tay prison compound, landing instead at a secondary school about 400 meters south that resembled the prison from the air. That error was not disclosed in the controversy over the raid. It was also minimized in the since-declassi-

fied secret after-action report signed by the commander of the Joint Contingency Task Group, Brig Gen. Leroy J. Manor of the Air Force. He said: "I can unequivocally state that, other than the absence of prisoners at the objective, there were no major surprises in the

#### Intense Firefight

Gen. Manor, who retired as a major general, firmly held to that position in a recent discus-

firmly held to that position in a recent discussion, although his action report also states that there was an intense firefight at the school.

There the assault commander, Col. Arthur D. (Bull) Simons, and his assault "support group" were surprised to encounter large Orientals" — who they were convinced were not North Vietnamese and who were officially, described this way: "These personnel were Oriental, larger (up to 6 feet tall) than other North Vietnamese Army personnel in the area, and were not wearing the normal NVA dress but instead, wore T-shirts and fitted dark undershorts." dershorts."

As a result of interviews with Col. Simons, who is now dead, and other members of the Special Forces assault team, Mr. Schemmer reported in a January, 1980, article that the raiding party "killed 100-200 Chinese troops" in the unplanned portion of the action.

Gen. Manor and his deputy task force commander, then Brig. Gen. Donald D. Blackburn, both have expressed great doubt that cuemy casualties ran that high. There were 59 men in the entire assault force. Col. Simons, had 21 with him at the error bout landing spor. where radio transmissions single that the spent only 2 minutes and 15 seconds in the actual firefight: Col. Simons' group was en-tracted under fire by itchcopier 8% minuter at-ter it landed and then joined the main assault force at the prison compound, where about 50; enemy casualties were claimed.—North Viet-namese troops. Total combar casualties on the

There may also have been ground fighting between

namese troops. It is compart casuatives on the U.S. side were listed as one a sergeant "with a flesh wound in the inner thigh."

Gens. Mamor and Blackburn, furthermore, at the time and since, have regarded the identity of the "large Orientals" as "unknown" and "unproven." Chinese authorities in Washington and they knew of no Chinese unit in North Vietnam that fit the description in the official U.S. reports and, in addition, Chinese military personnel do not wear either "I-shirts" or "fitted dark undershorts". So much

for underwear analysis.

As for Mr. Land, his position is open.

"These guys did such a hell of a job at Son Tay that if they thought they were Chinese, I'm prepared to go along with anything they say, even though I've got a question about it."

But perhaps most against if from the standpoint of disclosing the eitent of actual country the standpoint of disclosing the eitent of actual

combat between Americans and Chinese during the Vietnam War, no serious official follow-up effort was made at intelligence levels to mag ascertain if the large Orientals at Son Tay, a g

were really Chinese.

The lack of such a follow-up is distinctly be probable, said George A. Carver Jr., then special assistant to CIA Director Richard M. 1 Helms and the senior CIA action officer on the raid But at the highest U.S. political and intelligence levels, it seemed that no one was too

eager to find out if that was true. For if it was true, if Chinese troops had been involved in the raid at Son Tay, then it would have been an awkward bit of information that neither aide had any interest in acknowledging.

## U.S. Contact With PLO: Channels Are Still Open in Never-Never Land

Secret Talks Have Continued Despite Kissinger Promise to Israel

By Doyle McManus Las Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Publiely, direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization are not official U.S. policy. But the United States has been in secret contact with the PLO for at least seven years under presidents from Richard M. Nixon to Ronald Reagan on subjects ranging from the safety of American diplomats to Middle East

The official policy of the United States is that it will not deal with the PLO as long as the guerrillas - a gang of thugs, in President Reagan's words - refuse to recognize Israel's right to exist. But the pattern of U.S. intelligence operations and secret diplomacy has been quite the opposite.

Beginning with clandestine talks initiated by Henry A. Kissinger as secretary of state in 1974, the United States has been talking to the PLO more often than not, according to well-placed sources in Washington and Beirut. The Carter administration made two concerted attempts to bring the PLO into peace talks with Israel, carrying on extensive indirect negotiations with the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat. Despite Mr. Reagan's rhetori cal condemnation, his administration has quietly continued low-level contacts with the PLO through both the CIA and the U.S. Em-

#### 'Front Channel'

Some of the talks have gone through a se-cret "back channel," a line of communication between the CIA and the PLO intelligence network, the Jihaz al Rasd, But there

is a "front channel," too. The Beirut embassy has made direct contact with PLO officials several times for conversations on the security of the embassy, which is in a Palestinian area. According to some sources, these security talks have occasionally slipped into wider discussions of the situation in Lebanon. And the United States has negotiated indirectly with the PLO. Former President Jimmy Carter carried on a long, secret round of talks through officials of several Arah countries to try to prod Mr. Arafat toward recognizing Israel, but failed.

Whether the United States talks with the PLO, and on what basis, are issues that go to the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Most Palestinians - Arabs whose ancestors inhabited the land on which Israel stands - say they will accept no peace negotiations that do not include the PLO.

Many U.S. diplomats in the Middle East maintain privately that no peace is possible without the participation of Mr. Arafat. "It is not possible to get support for a settlement on the [Israeli-occupied] West Bank without the PLO," said Harold H. Saunders after be had left the office of assistant secretary of

Israeli leaders including Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Shimon Peres, the La-bor Party leader, insist that they will never sit down with the PLO. "This organization is killing men, women and children, and it can-not be a party to negotiations." Mr. Begin said earlier this year. Mr. Arafat and other PLO officials counter that they already have the de facto recognition of most of the world, but they still covet open U.S. recogni-tion, for that would strengthen their claim to a place at the negotiating table.

In 1975 the Israelis exacted a written promise from Mr. Kissinger that the United States would not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization so long as the PLO did not recognize Israel's right to exist and did not accept United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the two hasic UN resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict. In practice, four successive administrations have found secret contacts with the PLO to be absolutely necessary, in the words of one State Department

In early 1974, according to several sources, Mr. Kissinger and President Nixon decided it would be useful for the United States to talk secretly with PLO officials in order to size them up on how flexible they might be in future Middle East peace talks. On at least two occasions Mr. Kissinger dispatched a member of his staff to meet with one of Mr. Arafat's aides, apparently in Europe. Israel and Jordan were notified, according to a former U.S. official familiar with the talks. Nothing substantial came out of it, but Kissinger prided himself on keeping lines open," he said. Mr. Kissinger refused a request for an interview on the 1974 contacts. "He never personally had a meeting with the PLO, but beyond that he feels he cannot make any comment," said Chris Viek, a

spokesman for Mr. Kissinger.
In the very next round of U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian negotiations — the second Sinai disengagement pact in 1975 — the Israelis demanded and got Mr. Kissinger's promise that the United States would not negotiate with the PLO. Mr. Kissinger gave the pledge readily, a source said, because his limited contacts with the PLO had already convinced him that there was no immediate

hope of bringing Mr. Arafat into peace talks. But Mr. Kissinger did not interpret this agreement as meaning all contact between U.S. officials and PLO members was given away. In 1976, when President Gerald R. Ford ordered the Navy to evacuate American citizens from Beirut during the Lebanese civil war, U.S. diplomats enlisted PLO help in providing security for the operation, and Mr. Kissinger later sent Mr. Arafat a message of appreciation for his cooperation.

The CIA link with the Palestinians was used for wider purposes, well-placed sources said, including informal exchanges of information. They said the CIA's key PLO contact was Mr. Arafat's chief of intelligence, Abu Hassan Salamah - the man accused by Israel of having planned the kidnapping of 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team at Munich in 1972. Mr. Salamah, also known as Abu Hassan, was killed by a remote-controlled bomb in Beirut in 1979.

When Mr. Carter tonk office in 1977, he initially took Mr. Kissinger's pledge more literally, but at the same time he began to be-lieve that the time was ripe to attempt a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He further believed that Palestinians - members of the PLO or not - should be involved. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt told Mr. Carter's secretary of state, Cyrus R. Vance, that the PLO was ready to declare publicly that Israel had a right to exist. In March, 1977, Mr. Carter told a town meeting in Clinton, Mass., that he believed the Pales tinians deserved a bomeland, but the PLO failed to reciprocate with an equivalent ges-

#### Tacit Recognition

Still, Egyptian, Sandi and Syrian officials told U.S. diplomats that the PLO could be persuaded to accept Security Council Resolution 242, which guarantees the rights of all states in the Middle East, including Israel, to live in peace. If the PLO accepted Resolution 242, that would constitute facit recognition of Israel's right to exist, would open the way to direct negotiations with the United States and might enable the PLO to join eventual peace talks, U.S. officials said.

There appeared to be only one basic problem. Mr. Arafat objected to the fact that Resolution 242 refers to the Palestinians as refugees, with no mention of any right to a homeland. In May, 1977, Mr. Carter met in Geneva with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and asked nim to get Mr. Arafat's reservations on paper, a source said.

Meanwhile, the United States was talking with Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria about the possibility of a Geneva conference on the Middle East that might include Palestinian representatives as part of a single Arah delegation. The arrangement was devised so that Palestinians could participate in talks without requiring Israel to recognize them as Palestinians. In June, the U.S. project was set back when Mr. Begin replaced Mr. Peres as Israel's prime minister, but Mr. Carter de-

cided to press on. The news from the PLO side seemed good. In August. Mr. Vance visited Saudi Arabia and was told by Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, that Mr. Arafat was on the verge of accepting Resolution 242 in exchange for talks with the United States. Mr. Carter again tried to encourage the PLO. "If the Palestinians should say," We recognize UN Resolution 242 in its entirety, but we think the Palestinians have additional status other than just refugees,' that would suit us OK." Mr. Carter remarked.

But behind Mr. Arafat's signals of flexibility, a major dehate was going on within the PLO. The hard-liners were putting up resistance to even tacit recognition of Israel, It was September or October before the U.S. State Department received the PLO's definitive reply, and the terms were unacceptable. The PLO agreed to accept Resolution 242, but only if the United States agreed to assist in the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Mr. Carter had never been prepared to

A month later, Mr. Sadat decided to negotiate on his own and flew to Jerusalem for the visit that eventually led to the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The Egyptian-Israeli negotiations left the PLO out completely, and Mr. Arafat's guerrillas condemned them bitterly for that very reason.

lo private, however, the Palestinians had not given up on the United States; they still wanted to know, sources said, whether negotiations could be resumed when the Egyptian-Israeli talks were over. Through the CIA-PLO chanoel, through private citizens such as Prof. Edward Said of Columbia University, a Palestinian-American who acted as an informal intermediary, and through friendly Arab governments, the lines of communication were kept open right through Mr. Arafat's public denunciations of Wash-

#### Arafat Opening

Eventually, Mr. Arafat himself resumed overtures to Washington. In November, 1978, he told Rep. Paul Findley, Republican of Illinois, that the PLO would renounce violence and recognize Israel if an independent Palestinian state were established. After Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin signed their peace treaty in March, 1979, the Carter administration again attempted briefly to draw the PLO toward negotiations, this time by working ou

a new UN resolution that would reaffirm Resolution 242 but also declare that the Palestinians had some right to a homeland, former officials in the administration said.

According to a British Broadcasting Corp. report, Mr. Vance went so far as to enlist a legal scholar outside the State Department to draft the text of such a resolution. But both Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat objected to the project on the grounds that it would compli-cate the unfinished Egyptian-Israeli peace process. The United States dropped the idea.

Unfortunately for the Carter administra-tion and particularly for its UN delegate, Andrew Young, the proposal stayed alive at the UN for a few more days. Mr. Young, seeking to avoid a Security Council vote that could force the United States to oppose its own proposal, met privately with the PLO's chief UN observer, Zehdi Labih Terzi. Israei intelligence agents learned of the conversation, and a political furor empted. Mr. Voung told Mr. Vance that the meeting had included no real negotiations, but Mr. Vance apparently believed he had been misled, Mr. Young resigned.

Mr. Young's conversations with Mr. Terzi on a procedural UN matter were less substantive than many of the Carter administration's previous contacts with the PLO, but because they were unauthorized and because they became public knowledge, Mr. Young lost his job. Thus in public, the Carter administration was going to considerable lengths to avoid any appearance of contact with the PLO.

In 1979, the United States had to turn to the PLO for help. When Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking an undetermined number of Americans hostage, the United States had no immediate means of putting pressure on the erratic government of the Ayatolian Ruhotlah Khomeini. Very few foreign governments or organizations enjoyed any measure of trust in revolutionary fran, but the PLO was among

The idea of using the Palestinians as inter-mediaries seems to have occurred to several people at the same time, Rep. Findley suggested it, as did Chancellor Bruno Kresky of Austria. Almost immediately the "back channel" swung into operation. Mr. Arafat sent two emissaries to Tehran, one of them, Brig. Gen. Saad Sayel, being a graduate of a U.S. Army training program he attended as a Jordanian officer. The PLO cinef clearly hoped that if he gained the hostages free-dom, the United States would be compelled to recognize that the PLO could act as a re-

sponsible party in international negotiations.

But Mr. Arafat, like the rest of the world, underestimated Ayatollah Khomeini's antiAmerican fervor. The Palestinian emissaries
succeeded in gaining the release of the blacks
and women among the hostages as a gesture
of Islamic charity, but their proposal that the
other hostages be fixed fell on deaf cais. And
when Ham Hassan, the PLO envoy to
Tehran, tried to salvage some public credit
for the release of the blacks and women, he drew an outburst of wrath from the avatol-

When Carter administration officials admitted in Washington that they had sought the PLO's help, there was consternation among those who considered the Palestinians merely terrorists. Rep. Millicent Fenwick, Republican of New Jersey, said she was staggered by the news. "We must not deal with the mob, gangsters, unworthy tooks," she said, while in fact the United States had been dealing with the PLO on states had been dealing with the PLO or such security matters for several years. Only a month before the hostages were taken in Tehran, Palestinian guerrillas broke up a cell of young Iranians in Beirut who had been planning to take over the U.S. Embassy there.

#### Functioning Police Force

le

The PLO has the only functioning police force in the once-elegant seaside district of Beirut where the U.S. Embassy is situated, as well as in many of the districts where the U.S. ambassador must travel. In 1976, Ambassador Francis Meloy Jr. was ambushed in his limousine in one of those districts, kid-napped and slain. The U.S. Embassy had no direct contacts with the PLO at the time, and when American diplomats finally did talk to the Palestinians — through an intermediary at the British Embassy — Mr. Meloy had already been killed.

Such discussions have not been cut off by the Reagan administration, despite the presi dent's pro-Israeli stand and his flat condemnation of the PLO as a terrorist organization. israel apparently has not objected. It has always been explained to us as part of your immediate concerns about the safety of your people," an Israeli diplomat said.

Some U.S. diplomats would like those conversations broadened. The PLO as a force involved (in the peace process) by virue of its position in the Palestinian more: ment, Mr. Saunders said recently. That is not a policy statement by the U.S. Israeli or lordanian governments. It is simply a political fact."

In the words of another State Department veteran: "We can't send an ambasador out there without them

over fever, topped the active list at 87%, up 1%, and Du Pont, which raised its offer for Conoco Tues-

day, dropped in 46%.
Seagram, the first company to

bid for Conoco, engendered little interest, closing uochanged at 55%.

Trading in Marathon Oil was halted after it dropped 6 to 69. The

company is arranging a revolving credit with a syndicate of hanks.

On the active list, Cities Service, which has been the subject of take-

over speculation, dropped 24 to 584, while Diamond Shannock added 14 to 364. Gulf Oil rose 1

to 38½, and Union Oil was down 1% to 39½.

Kerr-McGee closed at 80%, up 1%, after reaching a high of 84% during the day. It said it knew no

reason for the gain.

Reliance Group, which did not trade Tuesday, was sharply lower after a delayed opening. Saul P.

Steinberg and other membes of his family offered to buy all the cut-

family offered to buy all the out-standing shares of Reliance and its

Leasco subsidiary for \$500 million.

pany reported second-quarter earnings of \$5.84 a share versus

Teledyne was higher. The com-

Page 7 Thursday, July 16, 1981

### BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

## Veba Seeking Metaligesellschaft Stake AP-Dow Jones DUESSELDORF, West Germany — Veba, the West German energy

group, is seeking to purchase an interest in Metallgesellschaft, the metals, chemical and engineering company, from shares held by Dresdner Bank, spokesmen for Veba and Metallgesellschaft said Wednesday. They said the company was preparing to present the proposed aquisition to the Federal Cartel Office in Berlin, an indication that a share of more than 25 percent is considered. The cartel office confirmed it had been in informal contact with Veba on the matter.

Dresdner bank holds around 33 percent of Metallgesellschaft. At current prices for Metallgesellschaft shares, a 25 percent stake would cost over 300 million Dentsche marks.

#### Norway's Statoil Reports North Sea Gas Find

STOCKHOLM — Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, said Wednesday it found reserves of natural gas in the Sleipner area of the continental shelf, southwest of Stavanger.

A Statoil spokesman said it was too early to know the extent of the reserves but that the gas was of similar quality to that in the Heimdal area north of Stavanger, where production is due to start in 1986.

Small gas finds are routinely made in the North Sea, but Statoil had not expected to find gas in the Sleipner area, the spokesman said.

#### Honda Net Up in Dollars, Down in Yen

TOKYO - Honda Motor reported Wednesday that its consolidated per income for the first quarter fell 47.3 percent in dollar terms but rose

The dollar-term decline is partly attributable to the yen's appreciation against the U.S. currency, the company said. It also cited technical reasons in accounting for its overseas consolidated subsidiaries based on U.S. accounting standards.

Honda said carnings in dollars declined to \$61.4 million from \$116.40 million a year earlier. In yen terms, net income rose to 25 billion yen in the first quarter from 17 billion a year earlier. Vehicle exports rose 14 percent from a year earlier, while domestic sales gained 16.4 percent.

#### GE to Develop Reactor With 8 Japan Firms The Associated Press.

TOKYO - General Electric Co. said Wednesday that it and eight Japanese companies have agreed to test and develop an advanced boiling water nuclear reactor, or ABWR.

The Japanese concerns are Tokyo Electric Power Co., the world's largest private utility, Chugoku Electric Power Co., Chubu Electric Power Co., Japan Atomic Power Co., Tohoku Electric Power Co., Hokuriku Electric Power Co., Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp.

The latter two companies currently hold licenses to build GE-type boiling water reactors. The ABWR test and development phase, expected to be conducted for five years, follows a feasibility study initiated in 1977 by GE in cooperation with its worldwide licensees.

tate unit, a competitor of Congen

known as Prisa, has assets valued at approximately \$3 billion. It in-vests funds provided by 350 corpo-

Congen reported revenues of

\$45.7 million in the fiscal year end-

ed March 31, with distributable funds after expenses of \$16.7 mil-lion, or \$2.80 a share. Distribut-

able funds are a common measure

of the potential of real estate in-

vestment trusts for paying tax-free

The real estate trust was created

by Connecticut General Insurance

Corp. in 1970. Connecticut Gener-

al Insurance is the parent company

of Connecticut General Life Insur-

ance Co. Connecticut General Life

Congen is regarded as one of the best managed of more than 140 publicly owned real estate invest-

ment truts in the United States.

The appraised values of its properties, which are concentrated in California and the Southwest, has risen substantially with other real estate properties in the region, according to applying

Its real estate properties amounted to \$196 million at the

anothical to \$150 hillion at the end of March, with long-term mortgage loans listed at \$138 mil-lion. The listed value of all its real estate properties, \$352 million, amounted to \$156 million more

than the company's book value, or

The acquisition is subject to ap-proval from the New Jersey Insur-ance Commission. Prudential said

it would file for the approval im-

cording to analysts.

rate customers.

### Prudential Realty Bid Tops U.K. Miners' Offer

By Thomas C. Hayes New York Times Service .

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NEW YORK -- Prudential Insurance Co. of America said Tuesday night that it had agreed to acquire Connecticut General Mortgage & Realty Investment Trust for \$340 million in cash. The offer tops a \$267 million of-

fer initiated on June 16 by the pension fund of the British coal min-

ers' union.

There is a great deal of interest among pension funds for getting into real estate," said Claude M. Ballard, senior vice president of Prudential. "We're already in the real estate business in a good way, and Connecticut General Mortpage has some real estate we're in-

rested in."

has advised Congen on a contractual basis since its inception, but al Mortgage, who had opposed the offer from Second Bouverie Properties Inc., a corporation controlled by the pension plans of the employees of Britain's National Coal Board, endorsed the bid from Prodential

A spokesman said that the company's trustees considered the Pru-dential offer more in line with the value of its properties.

Mr. Ballard of Prudential declined to state whether Prudential or Connecticut General Mortgage had initiated the acquisition dis-cussions between the two compa-

Prudential's offer is for \$42 a share, with acceptance of at least a majority of the shares necessary for the offer to be completed. In addition, the \$42-a-share Pruden-tial offer includes all of two series of convertible debentures issued by Connecticut General Mortgage. The announcement came at 6 P.M., after the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Connecticut General Mortgage, which is known as Congen, had the largest market value of any publicly traded real estate invest-ment trust in 1980. Its total assets at the end of March were \$359 million, compared with approximately 59 billion for all public REIT's. In contrast, Prudential's real es-

#### **Mexico Claims** Oil Firms Will **Pay New Price**

MEXICO CITY — Mexico says its top oil clients in the United States, Europe and Asia have indicated they will buy Mexican oil despite Mexico's announcement that a planned price cut has been halved to \$2 from \$4.

Pemex, the state-owned oil company, in a statement Tuesday said it expected its oil exports to climb back to I million barrels a day next month with renewed purchases by foreign oil companies. The announcement apparently was aimed at easing fears the sudden drop in oil exports could trigger an

The Pemex statement said Shell, Exxon, Marathon Oil Union Oil and Atlantic Richfield had joined state-owned companies in Spain. Canada, Brazil, Japan and France in giving "positive reactions" to resume purchases of Pemex crude.

Pemex spokesman Miguel Tommasini cautioned the announcement does not mean those firms have already agreed to a \$2-perbarrel, instead of \$4-a-barrel, reduction, only that Pemex is optimistic about the outcome of con-

### U.S. Upset By Drop in Oil Stocks

Interest Rate Rise Cited in Storage Cut

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — High interest rates are causing an erosion of oil inventories that some Reagan administration energy experts fear could leave the United States vulnerable to a sudden interruption of foreign oil supplies.

Despite the current surplus in the world oil market, State Department, Energy Department and Na-tional Security Council officials who monitor stocks have expressed concern that oil companies are drawing down stocks at a time when inventories are usually being

According to Lawrence Goldstein, director of research at the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, a nonprofit New York-based research group, oil inventories in major industrialized democracies are being drawn down in July at a rate of 500,000 to 1 million barrels a day, a decline that he termed "unprecedented" for this time of year.

Mr. Goldstein and government energy officials attribute the draw-downs in large part to high interest rates, which are now above 20 percent. "Given the current market, it isn't reasonable for companies to bold large stocks, since it costs between 50 and 60 cents a month per barrel to finance the holding of the inventories," Mr. Goldstein said.

Besides high rates, another explanation for the inventory depletion is the shift in the balance of negotiating power between the companies and producing countries. After years of submission to the price demands of the oil exporters, companies are refusing to pay premiums and higher prices

negotiated in previous contracts.

To extract better terms for purchases, companies have not only postponed inventory purchases, they have also suspended or phased out an estimated 700,000 barrels a day in oil purchases from Mexico, I million barrels from Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, and 500,000 barrels from Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates.

White House officials have tended to play down these expressions of concern from private and government energy experts, saying that overall oil stocks are larger than usual and that the adminis-tration's emphasis on free market rate should there be an unantici-

By Robert E. Taylor

AP-Don Janes

who think the Reagan administra-

tion has flashed a green light for

large mergers better think again, says the head of the Justice De-

Assistant Attorney General William Baxter said, "We may find

there are very substantial horizon-tal overlaps" between big compa-nies currently talking about merg-ing. Companies are said to overlap

horizontally when they sell com-

peting products in the same mar-

"If they think we're generally soft on mergers, that they can slip significant horizontal aspects past

us, they're going to be in for a big surprise," Mr. Baxter said in a tele-

Mr. Baxter's department

anounced Tuesday that it will re-

view two of those proposals — competing bids by Du Pont Co. and by Seagram Co. to acquire Conoco Inc. The Federal Trade

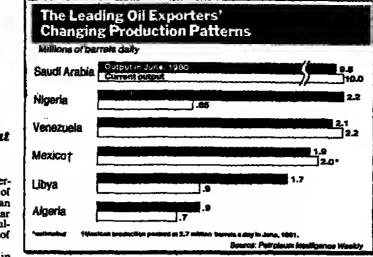
Commission, which shares anti-

trust enforcement with the Justice

Department, had sought clearance

partment's antitrust division.

WASHINGTON - Executives



policies will eventually solve the nation's energy problems. At the same time, however, the White House has quietly instructed the Eas quietly instructed the Energy Department to explore and evaluate proposals for a cost-effective strategy aimed at increasing the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

#### Draw-Down

According to the Energy Department, private domestic oil stocks for June were depleted at a rate of 973,000 barrels a day, Normally at this time of year the oil companies are building reserves. Thus, on a seasonally adjusted hasis, invenincies are being drawn down by 1.7 million barrels a day.

Private and government oil analysts said that optimism within the oil industry about world production is also responsible for the reduction of private stocks.

Production within OPEC, except for Saudi Arabia, is plummeting, in some cases by as much as 50 percent. Among others, Nigeria, Libya, the United Arab Emirates. Venezuela and Mexico are producing at levels far below their capacity. Consequently, company executives believe that they can afford to draw down inveninries, because suppliers would increase production if demand for oil in-

Another reason the reduction of stocks has been accelerated is because uncertainty about demand for oil next winter, according to government officials. A State Department analyst noted that some companies built higher-than-usual inventories last winter, but demand was lower than anucipated.

Companies that got burned by holding stocks last winter are unwilling to do so again," the State Department official said. The problem, as private and government analysts describe it, is

to study the mergers.

U.S. Aide Vows Close Look at Mergers

in which the potential partners

currently compete. For that reason, Donald Baker, Mr. Baxter's

predecessor, believes they are not likely in be challenged. He does say, however, that Mr. Baxter might be slightly less likely to op-

pose these mergers than the FTC.

By contrast, an acquisition of Conoco by Mobil Corp., would

combine companies that compete directly in many of their opera-tions. That would run a greater chance of opposition from the Jus-

tice Department, Mr. Baker said. He thought Mr. Baxter had set a

precedent for undertaking that re-

Mr. Baxter has said he will

change the department's guidelines

to allow mergers to produce some-what higher levels of market con-

centrations than were permitted by previous enforcement chiefs. Anti-

trust attorneys say a Mobil-Cono-

co merger would present the first

big test of where Mr. Baxter would

draw the line against large mergers

new, if it becomes necessary.

to make the review. But the FTC and can be expected to continue

deferred to the department's desire until he makes clear where he will

Both of the proposed mergers

Baxter would feel pressure to opare thought to involve few markers

Baxter would feel pressure to opare thought to involve few markers

ruption might not lead to a repetition of the gasoline lines that ac-companied previous oil crises, it would, analysts caution, quickly force up prices and jeopardize the administration's anti-inflation pro-The analysts note, moreover that the oil shortfall stemming

pated interruption of supply. While a sudden production inter-

from the war between Iran and Iraq last fall created little disruption in the world market primarily because private company oil stocks were very high. Those officials who are less con-

cerned about the depletion argue that crude stocks are still very high, almost 1.3 billion barrels as of July 3, according to Department of Energy statistics. Other officials added that the nation was also filling the Strategic Petroleum Re-serve at the unprecedented rate of 400,000 in 500,000 barrels a day.

Officials said that the administration had little direct leverage over oil company inventory poli-cies, but they have urged the White

House to engage in a policy of what one official termed 'jawboning" in encourage companies to maintain and build current stocks, "But this advice is inconsistent with the administration's philosophy of relying on free market forces to resolve our energy prob-

#### **OPEC Ministers Meet**

official acknowledged.

lem," a senior State Department

KUWAIT (Reuters) - At least three, and probably four OPEC oil ministers have scheduled to meet informally in Taif, Saudi Arabia, Wednesday, Gulf oil sources said. Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani is to be pined by Kuwaiti minister Ali halifa al-Sabah, the United Arab

Emirates' Mana Said al-Oteiba and probably the oil minister of ei-ther Algeria or Libya, they said.

draw the line. He suggested Mr.

bil-Conoco merger. "He can't let

that one go by or they'll have a wave of mergers on everything," Mr. Baker said.

cussed recent merger activity with Mr. Smith only briefly, but they did not discuss whether business

was misinterpreting their signals.

He characterized the conversa-

tion about hids for Conoco, one of which could produce the most costly merger in U.S. history—as an agreement that, "Wow, we'll

want to take a close look at that one." He added: "We were im-pressed by the size of the merger."

**U.K.** Worker Earnings

reported.

LONDON — The average earnings of U.K. workers in May were 13.2 percent higher than the year-

**NEW ISSUE** 

Mr. Baxter said he had dis-

## **NYSE Prices Gain** On Merger Activity

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the

New York Stock Exchange closed
higher Wednesday, with most
strength coming from natural resource stocks involved in merger

Analysts said the market was also supported by investor feelings that interest rates may soon start down, but these attitudes lacked strong conviction.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained more than 7 points in an early afternoon rally and closed at around 954.15, a gain of 5.90. Advances led declines by about 3 to 2 and volume rose to about 49 million shares from 45.3 million

#### Fed Funds Up

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. attributed the midday rally to a lower federal funds rate and a small rally in the bond market, but he said the market needs more evidence that interest rates are easing before an upswing can be support-

The federal funds rate, the interest on overnight loans banks make to each other, traded at around 16% most of the day but then moved up to around 19 in late af-

Investors were somewhat encouraged that that Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover and Chemical banks late Tuesday lowered the rate they charge brokers for loans, and that the small Southwest Bank of St. Louis lowered its prime rate a half point to percent

Meanwhile, the Treasury said it will raise \$1.63 billion of new cash by selling \$4.5 billion of two-year notes at an auction next Wednes-

In the news background, the ad-ministration, in a midyear review, said it expects consumer prices to rise 9.9 percent this year, compared with 13.5 percent in 1980. Much of the review had been reported earlier in the week. The major strength in the stock

market was provided by what one analyst called "merger mania."

\$3.97 a year ago.
From Milwaukee, a representarom minutative, a representa-tive for the family of Emory T. Clark said the family is discussing the sale of the family's 42-percent interest in Clark Oil & Refining

#### the potential buyer. Fed Urged to Curb Credit for Mergers

for \$37 a share. It did not identify

WASHINGTON - House Banking Committee Chairman Fernand St. Germain urged Wednesday that Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker re-strain credit used for corporate takeovers.

The Rhode Island Democrat urged the curbs in a letter in Mr. Volcker, citing the multibilliondollar takeover battle for Conoco and the huge financings involved.

### U.S. Output **Of Industry** Down 0.1%

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON --- U.S. industrial production declined 0.1 percent in June, the Federal Reserve Board reported Wednesday.

The decline continued the lack-

luster economic performance of the past five months. Production fell 0.1 percent in February, rose 0.5 percent in March, remained flat in April and rose 0.4 percent in

May.
The administration and most private economists bave forecast little or no economic growth in the second quarter, which ended in June, after the economy expanded at a robust annual rate of 8.6 per-

cent in the first quarter. "We anticipate a 'spongy' economy over the near term, with the unemployment rate likely in rise somewhat in the months ahead," said Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic

Advisers. He said he does not see a recession coming, although "we are in a period where the economy is not

growing."

In June, the Fed report said, output of consumer goods declined 0.3 percent as "a rise in auto production was more than offset by decreases in the output of home goods such as appliances and non-durable consumer goods — partic-ularly food and other staples."

In the still-troubled auto industry. "autos were assembled at an annual rate of 7.4 million units, 1.4 percent above May," the report

Also on the plus side, "there was a post-strike rebound in coal pro-duction and moderate increases in other energy materials," it said.
"In addition, utility output ad-

vanced strongly because of a greater-than-seasonal surge in electrici-ty generation," the report said. Manufacturing industries' production fell 0.5 percent.

Overall output of products in June was 7.9 percent above the recession-affected level of one year earlier and up 0.7 percent from the

### Earnings Estimates for IBM Cut Back

By Gene G. Marcial AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK - If Wall Street followers of International Business Machines are correct, investors in search of super performers should avoid the computer giant, at least in the near term. Such sentiment among analysis was provoked by

IBM's second quarter results, showing a slim 5.3 percent profit gain on a 12-percent increase in revenue. The results were "within expectations," but the numbers nonetheless triggered scaling back of earnings estimates by some analysts.
"I'm now concerned with what the third and

fourth quarters are likely to bring, and I wouldn't be in a hurry to buy IBM stock at this point," warns Ulric Weil, vice president at Morgan Stanley & Co. "You would have to view those earnings as fairly

lackluster. They weren't bad, but they weren't exciting, either." says Stephen T. McClellan, who tracks IBM for Salomon Brothers. "You'd have to wait until next year before any excitement is generated, because the second half won't be very good."

With IBM reporting that second quarter per-share earnings rose to \$1.37 from the year-earlier \$1.31, as revenue grew to \$6.9 billion from \$6.18 billion, most

analysts expect in see flat 1981 earnings.

The carnings also appeared better because outright sales were stronger than revenue derived from computer rental services," notes Harry Edelson, president of Edelson Technology Inc. He explains that revenue from sales of computers "goes down directly to the bottom line, but revenue from rentals tends to be staggered over a period of time."

Analysts note IBM's second quarter performance, helped greatly by record sales of data-processing equipment, raises the question of whether such high levels can be repeated in the next two quarters. You can't extrapolate on such numbers in the

same way you can about revenue from rentals, which represent a continuing stream of income," says Mr.

Analysts believe the very high level of sales hurt the growth of revenue from regtals. Data processing

in the second quarter, he worries that similar levels will not be seen in the next two quarters.

IBM stock has not been a strong market leader this year. "Unless something happens, such as settlement" of the long-pending antitrust case of the government against IBM, we don't see anything dramatic pulling

IBM from the doldrums," Mr. Edelson says.
He cut his 1981 per-share estimate for IBM net by
10 cents, to \$6.40. His 1982 estimate is \$7.50 a share.
Last year, IBM earned \$6.10 a share, including a 38cents-a-share tax credit. "A lot of investors are beginning to lose faith after

at least two years of hardly any growth" in IBM carnings in real terms, asserts Mr. Edelson. But he and other analysts acknowledge that prospects appear brighter for next year because of IBM's "product cycle and an expected stronger pace of ship-IBM has invested heavily in plant and equipment

and is coming up with new products and some pric-ing adjustments "that should all come down to the bottom line next year," says Peter T. Lieu, vice president at Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder Inc.
Bullish on 1BM, Mr. Lieu expects the shares to

appreciate about 30 to 40 percent next year because of the better outlook for IBM results then. He cautions that "it's absolutely the wrong time" to give up on IBM stock because "everything is just coming to the fore in 1982-1983 time-frame."

Mr. Lieu acknowledges that in light of the second quarter results and the expected higher tax rate IBM faces in the second half, he is "moderating" his expectations for the next two quarters. He expects to reduce his current 1981 per-share estimate of \$6.31 and his 1982 figure of \$7.75, in part because of for-

eign-exchange factors.

"We certainly will see some negative comparisons in the second half, but they won't detract from the company's basic operations, which are outstanding,"

he says.

Mr. Weil, who has been cautious about IBM stock since early this year, figures the company will earn \$6.15 a share this year and \$7.50 to \$7.60 next year. The tax rate this year for IBM will be several points higher, compared with last year, and that will make life more difficult," he says.

15th July, 1981

### Reagan Expected to Offer Tax Breaks for Exports

nies with export operations tax breaks totaling as much as \$2.8 billion a year by eliminating all in-come taxes on export transactions channeled through such affiliates. This would be about \$1 billion a

year more that U.S. corporations currently can treat as tax deterrals on exports handled by their "do-mestic international sales corpora-tions," known as Disc subsidiaries.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, the council on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade decided to postpone consideration of a longrunning trade subsidy dispute be-tween the United States and Euro-pean nations involving Discs. While details of the decision by

the closed session were not immediately known, it was believed that the postponement was requested because the chances of a settlement outside the Gatt council are good. A spokesman at the EEC's Geneva office said, "We are very, very close to an agreement."

An international panel had

ruled in 1976 that the Disc program violated Gatt's provisions concerning export subsidies. The EEC complaint in the case prompted a countercomplaint by the United States against business tax rebates in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

While the Reagar, administration does not intend to submit its new Disc plan to Congress until

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is putting together a plan that could give U.S. compasic outlines of the new export incentives have been worked out by the Treasury and the office of the U.S. international trade represent-

ative, Bill Brock. In recent testimony before a Senate panel, Mr. Brock promised that the administration would come up with a substitute for the Disc plan, although be carefully steered away from commenting about specifics.

The Reagan administration has encouraged big business to expect less hostility from antitrust enforcers than in the past. Attoracy General William French Smith said in a recent speech that oigness in business "doesn't necessarily mean badness." Mr. Baker, currently in private law practice, says executives have begun testing Mr. Baxter's policy

between competitors.

#### Swiss Trade Deficit

BERNE — Switzerland's trade deficit widened in June to 723.4 million Swiss francs (\$346 million) from 479.1 million francs in May, the federal customs office said Wednesday. The deficit in June 1980 totaled 683.4 million Swiss

#### **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for July 15 1981, excluding bank service charges. \$ C D.M. F.F. U.L.

2.762 5.08 111.34 46.87 0.2226

39.73 74.79 16.3725 6.8975 1.39 0.2226

1.8977 4.522 10.8547 2.272.10

1.8977 4.522 10.8547 2.272.10

1.8922 0.4142 0.175 0.9025 0.274

2.8747 1.9149 25.474 36.0657 0.1718

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Finnish mörft N.A.
Great deutsma 9-325
Hoog Kons S 5,725
Litat L 0.6425

earlier month, after a downward revised year-on-year gain of 13.9 sales accounted for 74 percent of total sales, estipercent in April, the government mates Mr. Weil. With data-processing sales very high

These securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan. This announcement appears as a matter of record only

## **Hitachi Credit Corporation**

(Hitachi Credit Kabushiki Kalsha)

U.S \$40,000,000

5% Convertible Bonds Due 1996

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited Nomura International Limited Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Crédit Lyonnais Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Kleinwort, Benson Limited Merrill Lynch International & Co. Morgan Stanley International

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited
Singapore Nomma Merchant Banking Limited

.30b

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 15 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| St. Cerebro | Japan | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 1070 | 10 AAR 344
347 ACF 276
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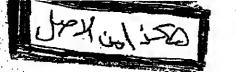
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## China Sharply Expands Rare Metals Sales S&Ls Seen

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

1980 309.6 20.40 0.63

Net Income...... Per Share.....

Oper, Net...... Per Share.....

2nd Quar.

Per Shore.....

oer, Net

Oper, Net.

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service PEKING - China, moving rap-

idly to increase exports of strategic rare metals used in the aerospace. defense and electronics industries, said this week it had signed con-tracts totaling more than \$290 million in the first six months of this year, more than 1980's total for

Exports next year are expected to exceed \$1 billion, Chinese sources added. The metals include tungsten, titanium , molybdenum, vanadium and germanium

Financing Imports

Shipments were up more than 50 percent in the first half, officials for China's Metallurgical Import & Export Corp. said Monday, and new contracts with the United States, Japan, Britain, West Ger-many and other West Enropean countries will mean even faster growth next year.

- Allied Corp.

American Airlines

Baxter Travelone Lab.

Champion International

Chase Manhattan Corp.

1961

727.7

68.63 1.97

45.90

76.20

100.6 2.83

97.2 2.72

2nd Quer.-

& Months

1st Holf

2nd Quor. Oper, Net....

Per Shore .....

Net Income..... Per Share.....

100

of his like

roffts .....

Per Share.....

171.0

1980 2,480.0 141.0 4.08

1988 929.4 34.80 Loss 1.32 Loss

1989 1,860.0

33.14 0.87

650.8 63.59 1.85

1980 1,830.0 77,20 1,42

3.64 103.6

Oper. Nat..... Per Share..... Net Income...

1st Holf

1st Half

2nd Quar, levenue....,

2nd Quar. Oper. Net......

Per Share..... Net Income.....

Revenue..... Profits.....

United States

metal exports as a major way to help finance the imported machinery needed for industrial modernization and as an important means of cementing strategic ties with the

Chinese officials recalled that when the United States first agreed a year and a half ago to sell China technology with both civilian and military uses and limited defense equipment, the Carter administration suggested that Peking in re-turn increase its exports of rare metals used in the manufacture of aircraft, weapons, electronics and nuclear plants.

Defense Department officials said they were anxious to diversify the sources of metals like titanium. vanadium, tantalum and germanium, which have been imported from the Soviet Union, South Africa and other African countries. In its new relationship with the Unit-ed States and the West, China

174,1 4,83 168,8 4,67

1981 334.9 23.34 0.72

1981

2,630.0

Continental Group Inc.

CPC international

First National Boston

1961 28.70 2,27

29.50 2.33

1981

Peking sees the increased rare could become a preferred source of

supply, they said. China exported about 1,000 tons of vanadium last year, compared with almost none in 1979; Western estimates project shipments this year at 4,000 tons. Vanadium is used to harden steel alloys, and in various nuclear applications.

**Titanium Output** 

China's exports of titanium, widely used in the manufacture of aircraft and missiles, will probably exceed 2,000 ions, according to Western sources here. The United States buys 80 percent of China's titanium production.

Over the past 18 months, China has become a major supplier of the West's imports of molybdenum, cadmium, chromium and strontium, providing about 10 percent of total imports of these metals from the non-Communist world, according to Western sources.

56.70 4.50

1981 2.20 0.11

9.20 0.34

1981

1,43 28.1 1,43

1981 57.90 2,95 50.40 2.57

1987 67.70 1.72 39.99

1,700.0

1165

25.90 Loss 1.66 Loss

29.00 Loss 1.86 Loss

First Pennsylvania Corp.

Mellon Nutional Corp.

Merrill Lynch & Co.

**PPG Industries** 

At the Canton trade fair this spring, large quantities of a variety of other rare metals — lithium. sclenium, beryllium, and manganese among them — were of-fered with Chinese trade officials reportedly saying that the selection would be broadened this year.

Chinese geologists believe that China may have four to five times the commercially exploitable reserves of many rare earths as the rest of the world. China, in fact, boasts that it has all but 10 of the world's minerals in commercialsized deposits, but some are so remote that they will not be devel-oped for decades and may require foreign assistance

The Chinese news agency re-ported last week that overall production of non-ferrous metals, including copper, aluminum and zinc as well as the strategic metals. was running well ahead of last year and nearly 20 percent ahead of this year's original plan.

Security Pacific Corp. 2nd Quar. 1981

50.80 1.71

57.30 0.79

2,580.0 105.1 1.45

1,630.0 218.0 10.55

1981 34.65 1.16

1.86

0.66

1981 · 1,280.0

92.07

1790

Texas Commerce Bancsh

TRW Inc.

Warner Communications Inc.

Profits.

1st Hatt

2nd Quar.

Per Share

2nd Quer.

1st Half

Revenue.....

Profits.....

## Confronting **Grim Fate**

Official Says a Third Face Grave Trouble

By Nancy L Ross

R'ashington Past Service
WASHINGTON -- In the grimmest government assessment to date of the troubled savings and loan industry, Federal Home Loan Bank Board Chairman Richard Prait has acknowledged that onethird of the nation's 4,700 S&Ls --with assets of \$200 billion -- are not viable under today's conditions" of high, volatile interest

In Capital Hill testimony Tuesday, Mr. Pratt confirmed reluctantly that he gave these figures to a closed housing policy meeting last week. The figures he cited in the meeting point to deeper trou-ble than federal financial regula-

tors hitherto have acknowledged.

If nothing happens to belp the industry and if interest rates continue at the near-record levels of the past eight months, Mr. Pratt predicted to the commission that one savings institution every day will be reduced to a zero net worth, where all financial reserves set

aside to cover losses are used up. He said under a "downside but not wildly, radically pessimistic estimate," the failure of these S&Ls could produce a \$60 billion loss. The sale of assets and federal insurance would offset that figure by \$15 billion, leaving a net loss of

\$45 billion, Mr. Pratt said. Mr. Prait previously had used more conservative figures in publie, as he did again Tuesday in prepared testimony to the House Banking Committee. He said that 263 federally insured S&Ls are on the regulatory agency's list of most-troubled institutions and that the \$6 hillion available in federal insurance would be adequate to take care of any losses caused by the failures or forced mergers of such associations.

#### U.S. Increases Value 1,270.0 57,90 1,78 Of Saudi F-15 Deal

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - The U.S. Air Force has awarded the McDonnell Douglas Corp. a \$456million increase in a contract covering the sale of 62 F-15 fighter planes, support equipment and trainers to Saudi Arabia.

The Air Force told key members of Congress that the increase essentially completes the 1979 contract for the sale of the planes to the Saudis and raises the total contract value to \$887.3 million.

### U.S. to Oppose World Bank Unit By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - A Treasury Department study asserts that less developed countries have become more receptive to private oil company explorations since recent oilcarrel price increases, diminishing the need for a new World Bank affiliate to encourage Third World oil development.

In an interview last week in which he revealed the existence of the study, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said that "if there is a pool of oil of any commercial value, the oil company that found it will exploit it, provided that it can reach a satisfactory return on its

He said that in the past, oil de-velopment in the Third World by the private sector has been frustrated because the countries and companies had not been able to agree on terms. But recently, a number of countries "which previously were reluctant to admit foreign companies are now permitting exploration."

Mr. Regan cited as examples India, Brazil, Argentina, Turkey, and

The United States thus intends to convey to its partners at the Ot-tawa summit next week its belief that the energy affiliate that many of them favor is not needed.

At the same time, Mr. Regan said that the administration will "encourage" the World Bank to expand its energy-development role within its present structure. This appears to be a softening of a position taken earlier in the Reagan administration.

Moreover, Mr. Regan said that "without committing ourselves, we're willing to explore" the possi-hility of liberalizing the bank's "gearing ratio," not only for energy, but for all lending operations. Presently, the hank's "gearing ratio" allows only a dollar-for-dollar lending total in relation to capital.

"What we're saving on the energy affiliate," Mr. Regan said, "is that this is something that we don't think has to be set up as a separate (entity) with separate funding and aseparate staff. We think much of it can be done within the charter, the capital and the borrowings of the World Bank right now. What most of these countries and oil companies need is a middle-man. if you will, somebody to divide the profits, to guarantee against ex-ploitation on both sides."

Mr. Regan added that much of this can be done within the present structure of the World Bank, which should target its energy-development program in the Third World not only to crude oil, but to hydro-electric power, biomass, and reforestation. "We tend to forget," be said. "that in many nations.

particularly in the tropics, wood is their chief source of energy."

Backers of an energy affiliate for the World Bank have argued that the private multinational oil companies are not anxious to get involved in many parts of Asia and Africa, unless they are assured there will be significant exportable quantities of oil. Bank sources said this effectively ruled out private exploration for amounts of oil that would be important for local consumption.

Not so, said Mr. Regan: "ff the price is right, (and) the private oil companies find ... enough oil in a country to satisfy that country's needs and the price of extracting the oil and the sale price at the pump or wherever it's being done warrants it, it can be done. Now what you've got to remember is that if it's a small pool of oil, it would hardly pay to extract that oil and then process it in that

The Treasury study shows that in the 10-year period 1967-76, 93 out 113 non-OPEC nations have had oil explorations by private companies. The 20 countries with no private oil company activity at all are mostly small island nations where the geological prospects were considered poor.

The analysis goes on to point out that since actual activity occurs with a planning lag of as much as five years, most of these explorations were blueprinted or underway prior to the first oil price shock of 1973-74, even at a time when oil prices were no more than one-tenth their present level. Thus, the study suggests that vastly higher prices now, combined with an improved investment cli-

mate in many of the countries, will accelerate the exploration process.

World Bank President A. W.
Clausen, and his predecessor, Robert S. McNamara, have both expressed interest in expanding the

bank's gearing ratio.

GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED (Furnerly National & Grindleys Rank Limited) U.S.\$30,006,000 744 CAPTTAL BONDS 1987

Notice is hereby given to the holds of the obove-mentioned Bonds that pursu-ont to Conditions 4(A) of the Terms and Conditions applicable to the Bonds, Grindfays Bank Limited propose to in-crease the instalment of Bonds due to be redeemed on 15th November 1981 from U.S.\$2,400,000 to U.S.\$4,800,000. PRINCIPAL PAYMENT AGENTS: Citibank N.A., New York

Weekly net asset value



#### Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 13, 1981: U.S. \$92.44 on July

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,

Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.



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JUNE, 1981

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30th JUNE, 1981

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**Market Summary** 

**NYSE Most Actives** 

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Lamar and other family members sued the SEC in March under the Federal Right to Financial Privacy Act. a 1978 law that has applied to

privacy issue.

the SEC only since last November. The law requires the government to notify individuals anytime it seeks access to their financial re-

cords without telling the Hunts.

COMING **OCTOBER** 

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Hunt said in a statement issued by a family spokesman.

He noted that the court decision allows the Hunts to continue to counterattack against the SEC. Hunt family lawyers were authorized to demand access to SEC records of the investigation and Mr. Hunt said this will "probably establish that other SEC staff members and officers are guilty of

wrongful acts." Regardless of whether they catch the SEC in other violations. the Hunts' continuing legal chal-lenge to the silver investigation could further ensual government

AMEX Index

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Judge Porter agreed with the Hunts that SEC attorneys failed to comply with the law on numerous occasions by asking banks for re-

Paris Commodities

**Judge Rules** 

**SEC Violated** 

Hunts' Privacy

By Jerry Knight

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON --- The Securi-

ties and Exchange Commission got a dose of its own medicine Mon-

day when a federal judge in Dalias issued a preliminary injunction

prohibiting the agency from violating the rights of members of the billionaire Hunt family.

Judge Robert Porter said SEC investigators "acted with reckless

disregard" for the Hunts' right to

keep their finances private and

were guilty of "gross violation" of

federal privacy laws.

Judge Porter, however, refused to block a major SEC investigation of the Hunts' dealings in the silver

market last year. Instead, he prescribed the same remedy the SEC

often demands when it accuses a corporation of violating securities regulations — a court order prohibiting any future violations of the

law.

Like the defendants in SEC investigations, SEC lawyers argued that the injunction was not necessitate the injunction was not necessitated.

sary because they had mended their ways and would not break the law again.

a major victory. "The court has confirmed the Hunt charges that the SEC has broken the law over and over again," William Herbert

Hunt said in a statement issued by

bers and officers are guilty of

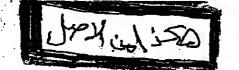
attorneys, who have already spent months fighting the Hunts on the

William Herbert Hunt, his

brothers Nelson Bunker and

The Hunts hailed the decision as

=\$.



AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 15
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Corresson
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**Toronto Stocks** Closing Prices, July 14, 1981 **Montreal Stocks** 

Canadian Indexes

**European Stock Markets** July 15, 1981

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June 1981

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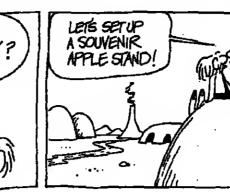
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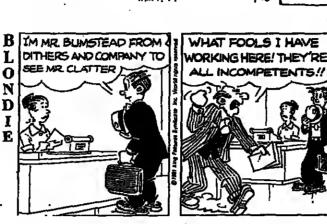


























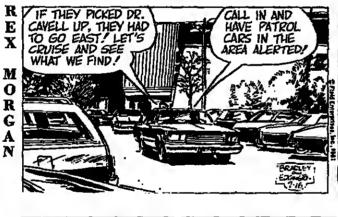












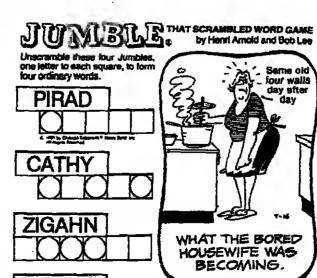












RIQUMS Now arrange the circled letters to form the susprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Answer here:

Jumbles: SILKY MOUSE OCCULT IMPAIR Answer: What the sugar merchant did when prices fell—TOOK HIS LUMPS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain'



ISN'T DEEP ENOUGH!

### BOOKS\_\_\_

#### THE TEMPTATION OF EILEEN HUGHES

By Brian Moore. 211 pp. \$11.95.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York 10003.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WE enter Brian Moore's tautly dramatic new novel, his 14th book, through the eyes of Eleen Hughes, a 20-year-old from Northern Ireland on her first visit to London. She's the sort of person who says, "It's grand, really it is," when Bernard McAuley, her employer's husband, shows her into the tiny top-floor maid's room she must stay in because the hotel has neglected to reserve her a room near the McAuleys' suite. She wants to see Buckingham Palace, where the queen must be "sitting with her corgis or getting ready to go out to some big do.' But what is Eileen Hughes doing

here with the McAuleys, a Roman Catholic couple from Eileen's hometown, who are rich where she is poor, worldly where she is innocent, bold where she is shy? One's first impression is that she must be Mona McAuley's companion, her secretary per-haps. But then why is Mona annoyed at Bernard for springing Elleen "on her at the last minute," and why does she insist on leaving them to sightsee together while she goes off on her own, ostensibly to visit a friend—but what an odd way for a woman to treat her chauffeur, looking him over appraisingly and practically inviting him

to treat her as an equal.

Then finally, after tantalizing us with more finely calibrated immuendoes, Moore reveals the game that is afoot. Bernard McAuley is insanely in love with Eilean. He's worshiped her ever since Mona first hired her to work in one of their stores. He had meant to bring her to London only to be near her while his frustrated wife hunted up sexual partners.

But when Eileen jokingly lets it drop that she wouldn't mind living in a mansion, Bernard drops his guard and tells her his feelings and his plan. He has secretly bought a big new house in the country and he wants to install Eileen in it along with his wife. How would Eileen like to have her own suite of rooms and a new better-paying job? But far from being flattered or aroused by this proposal, Eileen is terrified and sickened.

From this point on in the story, the uspense builds over whether Eileen will continue to reject Bernard and try
to get away from him, or succemb to
either pity or the temptation to be discreetly bought. It is not such an easy
choice, for though Eileen hasn't a
weak or devious fiber in her body, she is growing to like the luxury the McAuleys have treated her to, and Bernard is so enslaved by his worship

Solution to Previous Puzzle.

that he seems on the verse of selfdestruction.

But Moore never tries to milk this suspense. Instead, in scene after elegant scene, he saws the various legs off his plot to keep its surface perfectly balanced. At the midpoint of the story is a particularly well-turned episode that neatly adumbrates the nov-el's larger shape. Elicen wishes at one point to walk back to the hotel alone. Bernard graciously releases her into the London zoo. There Eileen sees children petting lambs and remembers watching sheep being shorn. Eventually noticing that Bernard is following her, she runs from him and leads him into a figurative trap. The questions are neatly posed: Which of the two is in captivity? Who is being fleeced? Who will escape whom?

The novel is not without the hint of certain flaws. At times, Mona McAuley approaches caricature in her behavior as a brittle sex-starved huntress. Or perhaps it's just that the story's need to have Eileen witness one of Mona's pickups makes the plot seem slightly farcical. Come to think of it, this isn't the only place the sto-ry's precisely tooled machinery veers too close to farce. But then there isn't

much that separates farce from its mext-door neighbor, tragedy.

The main thing is that "The Temptation of Eileen Hinghes" is satisfying to the end. And when it's over, one keeps arguing with oneself over its meaning, is Eileen morally right in her treatment of Bernard? Is she a person of real integrity? Or is she what Bernard says she is, "just another example of a wee girl who is taught, This is right and that is wrong, and who believes it without thinking, sim-

ply because some priest says it's so ??
Is Eileen's pity called for? Or is Bernard's mad idolatry impervious to the actions of its object? Is Elicen sexually problematic? (After all, even though she's 20, she's never yet met a man who suited her.) Or is sex irrelevant? (After all, Bernard has long ago lost interest in his wife, and is far more interested in worship than pos-

session.)

Such questions go on echoing.

Which is another way of saying that
this book is on fire, and goes right on burning one's memory.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

#### Vintage Plane Is Sold For Record £260,000

The Amount Press

PERTH, Scotland — A World War

It Hawker fighter plane has been sold
at auction for £250,000 pounds (about at auction for £200,000 pounds (about \$481,000), a record for the Hurricane HB model: A Scottish landowner, Sir William Rosekts, sold the plane to his own family trust as "an investment for my children." The craft was one of 25 sold from the 32 plane collection started by Sir William at the Strathallen Aincraft

William at the Strathallen Aircraft Museum. He said the planes were becoming too costly to maintain.

### BRIDGE

WORLD titles for the past 30 years have almost all been won by Europeans and Americans. The only significant dent in this monopoly was made by Brazil, which collected the world team championship in 1976 and the world pair championship in

The brightest star in the powerful Brazilian squad is Gabriel Chagas, who is still in his 30s but has been recognized for more than a decade as one of the world's top individual players. He has had a long-lasting partnership with Pedro-Paul Assumpcao, who has been held to be a good player but not, perhaps, a great one.

The biggest surprise in international bridge so far this year came in the Brazilian trials, for which Chagas-Assumpcao and other traditional partnerships broke up. Chagas failed to make the team, playing with a new partner, while Assumpcao was more successful. So Chagas will not compete in the upcoming South American championships in Linas, Peru, nor, if Brazil is successful there, in the 1981 world team championship in Port Chester, N.Y., next October. But he may be present as non-playing cap-This does not, however, mean that:

Chagas has lost his skillful touch in the play of the cards. Consider, for example, the diagramed deal played by him recently. He opened the South hand with one heart and West made a weak jump overcall of three clubs.

North's bid of three hearts suggested a hand worth a maximum raise to

two hearts if West had not intervened. On this basis one would expect South to pass. An optimist might continue, or a player with great confidence in his playing skill. Chagas' bid of four hearts probably combined both considerations. West led a trump, and South could

only be sure of seven tricks. If West held the spade ace, he would have eight and the diamond suit would probably provide a minth. And if West held the spade ace, he would be most unlikely to have the diamond ace, for his hand would then be too strong for a preemptive jump overcall.

An even spade break could give the declarer a 10th trick, but he did not pin his hopes on that. He began by winning the tromp lead in his hand and leading a spade. West put up the ace, and Chagas felt distinctly happi-

Another trump was led and dummy won with the jack. A diamond was led and East put up the ace. Now there were nine tricks in view, and the 10th was in the balance after East returned the last trump. There were some squeeze possibilities, and South. The bidding: planned to concede a clab trick. This South We would correct the count for a squeeze,

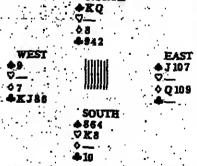
But when South led a low club; 45 planning to allow West to win with an

table. It did not seem likely that West would play low with a sait headed by king queen jack, thus allowing the nine to win, so Chagas inferred correctly that East had a singleton honor. West's bid had shown a six-card suit, so there was no other possibility.

By Alan Truscott

It was time to change plans. If East did indeed have a singleton club hon-or, there was a guaranteed road to ten tricks as Chagas proceeded to demon-strate. He took the club ace, dropping the queen, and led a diamond to his hand to reach this position.

NORTH



West's last six cards were known to include four clubs. What were the other two? When a spade was led to dummy and West followed suit, there was one unknown card. Now South raffed dummy's last diamond and watched carefully to see what West would do. When West followed suit it was clear that the spades would not

Now South led the club ten, and when West won he was end played. Whatever he did, the clob nine would provide South's ninth trick

If West had discarded a club when dummy's diamond was ruffed, the declarer would have known dist West still held a spade. So he would have played that suit and scored the last trick eventually with the last spade in



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North and South were South IV.

honor, a low club appeared on the ... West led the heart twice

## Freeway Enterprise: 1984's Summer Games

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to the Freeway Olympics. The cautious pureaucrats from tidy little European cities won-dered what would happen if they gave their precious Summer Games to a place like Los Ange-

Now they know. It will be a Southern California extravagan-za, with events scattered from Pomona to Santa Monica, from Pasadena to Long Beach, and major construction projects fi-nanced by fast-food shops and

- Backing Off

If this is a time when Americans want the government off their backs, the city of Los Angeles — and its taxpayers — have accelerated the process by refusing to provide any financial support for the Games.
So the 1984 Olympics will be a

monument to free enterprise, financed almost entirely by the likes of ABC television, McDonald's, the Southland Corp. (1-Eleven), Atlantic Rich-field (Arno), Cora Cola, An heuser-Busch, United Airlines. and Ooh La La Inc., a Los Angeles cioisonné enamel manufac-

"The Russians say all the private corporations are taking the dignity out of the Games," said Peter V. Ueberroth, the 43-yearold president of the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Commit-

But that view receives little sympathy from Ueberroth, an energetic entrepreneur. He was picked for the job because of the cost-consciousness he displayed in turning a small tourist equip-ment business into the \$380 million First Travel Corp.

No Olympics has been organized before without a buge credit line from an eager host government. Unable to build new facilities for the Games on its own, the Los Angeles commit-tee has parceled out the events to stadiums and arenas throughout the surrounding urban coastal

Field hockey will be found at Santa Monica College, out near the beaches, while handball enthusiasts must go 40 miles in-Pomona Freeways, to California State Polytechnic University at Pomona.

Soccer fans may congregate at Pasadena's Rose Bowl, then travel 15 miles down the Pasadena Freeway for track and field events at the Coliseum, and 20 miles down the Harbor, San Diego and Long Beach Freeways for the yachung events in Long

Thirteen different cities will provide facilities for the Games, a hureaucratic tangle Southern Californians are used to accepting. Ueberroth plans to over-come the tangle by relying nei-ther on governments nor Olympic bureaucracy, but oo American husinesses.

**Catching the Bus** 

"Lake Placid (the committee for the 1980 Winter Games] tried to set up their own bus system, and only when they got into trouble did they eall in Greyhound," he said. The Los Angeles committee plans to use private bus companies right from the start to ferry an anticipated 200,000 visitors from July 28 to

Aug. 12, 1984.
The University of Southern California and the University of turn their dorms into quarters for the 9,000 athletes, altering summer school schedules to

make room. Amy Lynn Collis, the organizing committee's news secretary, estimates the Games will cost \$450 million, \$225 million of which has already been raised through an unprecedented con-tract with ABC-TV. Collis said the committee expects little trouble raising the rest in sponsors fees, ticket sales and sales of

commemorative gold medals.

Corporate sponsors are also financing the few large construc-

won projects.

McDonald's is paying for a \$4-million swimming and diving facility at USC, to be turned over to the university after the Games. Arco is building seven world-class tracks and helping refurbish the Coliseum, the site of the last Olympies held here in

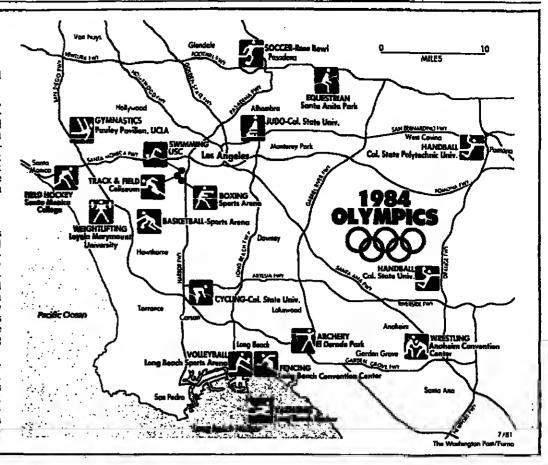
The 7-Eleven chain is underwriting a \$4-million velodrome for cycling events at littleknown California State Universi-ty at Dominguez Hills. The 346a strategic confluence of the San Diego. Harbor, Artesia and Long Beach Freeways.

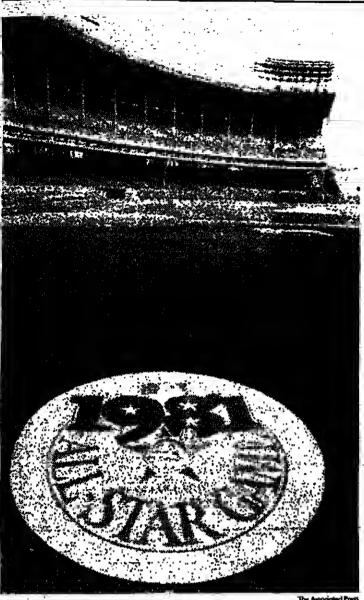
Until now, the 8,000 students, mostly working people whose average age is 30, have confined their riding to beat-up bikes that get them to class from apart-ments in Redondo Beach. But university spokesman Jose Jack said she expects the velodrome will make the campus "into a clycling center for the country.

Mascot and Demos

The Los Angeles Olympics have a mascot (a creature called Sam, an animated American ea-gle designed by Walt Disney Productions), two new "demonstrauon" sports (haseball and tennis - amateurs only) and a 1984 presidential race to draw political celebrities like flies (Herbert Hoover committed the unforgiveable error of missing the 1932 Games.)

The Games here will also have one other distinction that might slow down deep-breathing fans and athletes, but Collis shrugs it off: "We may worry about it be-cause we live here, but athletes say they find every major city now has a smog problem."





Cleveland's 76,685-seat stadium at game time Tuesday night.

U.S. Secretary of Labor to Participate in Strike Talks From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Negotiations in the baseball strike were to resume Wednesday, and this time Secre-tary of Labor Raymond Donovan

will participate.

Kenneth E. Moffett, the federal mediator, said Tuesday that Donovan would accompany him here for the resumption of talks be-tween representatives of the players and the club owners.

"I hope we can finish this [Wednesday]," Moffett said. We're using all the pressure we can, anything we can do as far as leverage is concerned to get this thing over with. I think it's ready. It's got to be pretty soon. Time is

Kuhn Sees End Near

Meanwhile, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn predicted Tuesday night that the strike was near an end. "I think we're getting very near a settlement," Kuhn said in an interview on CBS Radio air time that normally would have been occupied with the 52d All-Star Game from Cleveland.

Thousands of fans attending the All-Nations Festival on "All-Star Day" Tuesday booed in unison at the urging of a disc jockey, regis-tering 130 decibels on a sound meter. A city official certified the boo, or loud utterance, solicited from the people" for submission as a possible entry in the Guinness Book of Records.

Baseball's mid-season classic had been expected to draw a crowd of more than 78,000, based on advance ticket sales that included standees, for the largest All-Star

Donovan reportedly was pre-pared to make a strong statement to the negotiators and impress upon them the importance of caching a speedy studentan in a strike that reached its 34th day

Wednesday. "The secretary is deeply concerned about the economic impact that the strike is having on many American cities," said aide Earl

"The American people do not have a voice in this [bargaining], unlike other strikes," Cox added.

President Reagan has said little publicly about the strike, but said Tuesday he would like to see it settled soon, "I agree with Samuel Gompers, who created the American Federation of Labor, who said, 'Anytime there's a strike, there's a breakdown in communications." the President said.

Commented Moffett: "1 believe Mr. Donovan's presence at this meeting will emphasize the impor-tance of bringing this dispute to a

Donovan is expected to tell the two sides that, if they do not reach an agreement by Friday, he will want them to go to Washington and meet there until they reach an accord.

Last Saturday, talks broke off after Moffett offered a plan that the players said they were willing to accept hut the owners rejected.

Donovan's participation in the talks comes at a time when the owners' negotiators are said to be prepared to make a move that could bring a settlement. A management source said the negotiaiors had known of Donovan's impending entry into the talks for a couple of days - and "it's really put the pressure on these guys."

The source said the owners' bargaining teats and the board of di-rectors of the player relations committee, the unit that sets the owners' negotiating policy, were en-gaged in a flurry of activity Tuesday, discussing various proposals they might present when the two sides convene Wednesday.

Said one club official: "There have been all kinds of thermometer readings, outside of channels," as the sides sounded each other out on what their bottom lines might be. "There's been a lot of input, and some it may be helpful to moving closer....Everyone's getting antsy.

Others close to the PRC indicated that the owners might make a new proposal, if they got signals that the players would be receptive. The owners, a source said, are not interested in having another proposal publicly shot down hy the union.

Word circulated that the owners, who have in recent proposals reduced the cap on free agents requiring compensation in the form of a professional player to 30 in a span of three years, and adjusted the level of compensation (from the 16th-ranked player on the signing team's roster at best to the 22d), were close to their final posi-

A source close to the players association said late Tuesday, There's lots of movement out there. Whether it's going in any know. We're hearing that a lot of pressure is building for a settle-

ment on their side, I hope so."

Before the negotiators begin dis-Donovan will advise them of the administration's concern about the prolonged dispute. The strike has wiped out nearly one-lifth of the season and has had a significant economic impact on cities with

orajor league teams. Moffett, who has met with Donovan the last two days, said the secretary did not plan to stay for the meeting hut would leave after he delivered his message.

Sense of Urgency Whether it was Donovan's im-

pending presence or a sudden desire to end the strike, the owners' negotiators seemed to operate Tuesday with a sense of urgency. A management source said they

were discussing at least three proposals for professional compensation for free agents - one dealing with the pool concept the players have proposed, one dealing with a suggestion from New York Yankee Owner George Steinhrenner and another involving modifications of a plan presented by Moffett last week. Steinhrenner apparently has of-lered two or three suggestions. The

one said to have had the greatest impact in the discussions was a plan in which free agents who would require professional coma ranking established by the free-agent contracts they signed. Varia-bles such as the value of deferred payments and the length of contracts could make it difficult to agree on a ranking for the top free

There is some speculation that the owners' bargaining team will enter Wednesday's meeting with suggested modificiations of the Moffett plan. No one would comment on any

particular proposals. The dispute has reached a delicate stage, and the people involved are concerned that the wrong comment or the disclosure of certain information before the hargaining session could harm chances of achieving a settlement in the next few days.

The owners' side was being so secretive Tuesday that a spokesman for the player relations committee wouldn't say which members of the PRC board of directors had met in the office of Ray Gre-bey, the owners' chief negotiator.

But it was learned that John McHale of Montreal, Dan Galhreath of Pittshurgh, Clark Griffith of Minnesota and Joe Burke of Kansas City were present. Bob Howsam of Cincinnati and Ed Fitzgerald were said to have participated in the discussions by tele-

#### Transactions ----

BALTIMORE—Stoned Harry Saferight, or er, and assigned him to Rochester of the Inte-tional League.

FOOTBALL

National Factbatt League BUFFALO—Signed Calvin Clark, detensive CHICAGO—Signed Keith Von Horne, offensive

DALLAS—Signed Doug Donley, wide receiver, and Gion Titensor, offensive tockle, DENVER—Announced that Mark Herrmann. Quarterback, had agreed to lerms.

OETROIT LIONS— on untitsclosed draft choice to Miami for Steve Tawle, linebocker. Stened Curtis Green, defensive lineman. HOUSTON—Stened Robert Bruzile, linebocker. r, through 1986, AMNNESOTA—Signed John Turner, corner-

back. SAN OIEGO—Signed John Cospelletti, run-

HOCKEY Hotiopol Hockey League SOCCEP

North American Soccer League EDMONTON—Announced the resignation of the Petrone, peneral manager, effective August TORONTO-Released Jose Velasquez, mic

COLLEGE KENT STATE—Named Robert Moroon Islant athletic director and hand baset

rector, SO. ILLINOIS—Announced the resig-nate Severs, othletic director, effective

## Moses and Ovett Just Miss Setting Records

From Agency Dispatches

LAUSANNE, Switzerland. —
Edwin Moses, the unbeatable 1976 Olympic champion from the United States, came within one-hundredth of a second of his world record in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles and Steve Ovett of Britain came up just short of his own world record in the mile Tuesday night at an international track and field meet here.

'Really a Shame'

Moses, winning his 72d consecutive race, including 66 finals, was timed in 47.14 seconds, a tick over the world mark of 47.13 he set in Milan last year. Ovett, the 1980 Olympic champion at 800 meters, won the mile in 3:49.66, the fifth-

fastest mile ever recorded and only .86 off his 3:48.80 world record, set last year. Last weekend, Oven ran a 3:49.25 winning mile in Oslo.

Said Moses: "It's really a shame to miss the world record by a hundredth of a second. I knew the track was fast, but not that fast."

The early pace in the mile was set by Overt's friend Boh Benn, who clocked the opening 440 yards in 53.71 — 1:29 better than the first-lap time when Ovett set the record. The 880-yard time was 1:51.06.

But Ovett had little help when Benn gave way. Over was clocked at 2:50.14 going into the last leg — .14 seconds behind the record

### Basketball Camp on Coast Respite for Atlanta Blacks

WHITTIER, Calif. — Norm Nixon, the star guard of the National Basketball League Los Angeles Lakers, held the ball 20 feet from the basket and challenged the six youngsters to a game: One-on-six — first

The six boys, all standing about chest high, surrounded him. Laughing Nixon faked and they jumped. He faked again, they jumped. Then

ne snot. Swish. Game.

In between serious workouts, such fooling around was typical Monday at the Norman Nixon Basketball Camp at Whittier College. But Nixon's camp is far from typical. Sixty of the 150 boys and girls participating are from Atlanta as part of a charity program intended to get them away from the fear gripping the Georgia city where 28 black youths have been slain in the past two wears. siam in the past two years.

#### The Important Thing

The important thing. Nixon said, was to help put the children's minds on something besides the fear. Norm Robinson, 15, who had flown in Sunday for the weeklong camp, indicated that it was working. "They work you hard, but it's fun," Robinson said over lunch. "The food is good, and they feed you a lot."

food is good, and they feed you a lot."

Timothy Walker, 13, said his cousin was one of the murder victims. "I got really scared then," he recalled. "If you're walking, and somebody drives up to you and says something, you're supposed to run. . . . It's way

Some of the Atlanta children were selected in a lottery for the programs, others won the trip through basketball skills contests sponsored by the city of Atlanta's Safe Summer '81 program.

#### For the Children Back Home

Nixon, a native of Macon, Ga., said he 'just wanted to do something for the children back home," and thought he could find sponsors for maybe 5 or 10 children for the weeklong camp, which costs \$250 (\$508, including air fare from Atlanta). "But there was a lot of interest, and the thing just snowballed," he said.

The snowball picked up aid from a few politicians and a few millionaires — including Laker owner Jerry Buss, plus two ardent Laker fans, actor Jack Nicholson and record producer Lou Adler. Nixon said he hoped the camp would relieve the "isolation" the children feel in Atlanta by making new friends. And 12 hours after they had met, it seemed Norm Robinson and 15-year-old George Casillas of Whitties had formed a hond by telling a band by telling a ban

tier had formed a bond by talking about basketball.

And when Robinson mentioned that he and the other Atlantans were to take a tour of Disneyland, they found something else to talk about -

California girls.

"You'll like Disneyland," Casillas confided knowingly. "You'll see the

World record holder Renaldo Nehemiah, making his first ap-pearance in several weeks after being sidelined by injury, led a 1-2-3 U.S. sweep in the 110-meter high hurdles. His time of 13.26 was .26 seconds outside his world mark and was the second-fastest clocking in the event this year. Tonie Campbell finished second in 13.54

and Sam Turner was third in Dwayne Evans of the United States took the 100-meter dash in 10.51, followed by Frenchman Hermann Panzo (10.59) and Attila

Kovacs of Hungary (10.63).

American Cliff Wiley won the 400-meter race in 45.06. Compatriot Howard Henley was second in 45.29 and West German Harald Schmid was third in 45.70.

In the women's 200-meter dash, American Benita Fitzgerald narrowly defeated Ibalaya Petrika of Hungary (their respective clock-ings were 23.22 and 23.24); Emma Sutter of France was third in 23.69.

#### Scott Wins in Dublin

DUBLIN (AP) - Steve Scott of the United States won the Morton Memorial Mile for the third successive year at the Donore-Coca International Track and Field Meet Tuesday night. Sprinting the final quarter in 53.4 seconds, Scott won in 3:54.75, edging South African-born compatriot Sydney Marce, who was timed in

Other U.S. winners were Stanley Floyd, 100 meters, 10.42; Boh Collins, 200, 21.11; Tony Darden, 400. 46.38; James Robinson, 200, 1:47.47; Billy Martin, 1,000, 2:21.2; and Louise Ritter, high jump, 6 feet, 4 inches.

### Hinault Widens Lead With 20th-Leg Victory The Associated Press LE PLEYNET, France —

Frenchman Bernard Hinault boosted his overall lead in the Tour de France bicycle race by winning Wednesday's 20th stage, the 23-day event's final Alpine leg. Hinault completed the 134-kilome-ter (83-mile) 20th stage from L'Alpe d'Huez in 4 hours, 17 minutes and 15 seconds. Jean-Rene Bernandeau of France was second, 32 seconds behind, while Belgium's Alfons de Wolf took third. 1:26 off the pace.

Hinault is 12:12 ahead of his

closest rival. Belgian Lucien van

Impe, who finished fifth Wednes-

day. Robert Alban of France,

eighth in the 20th stage, is in third

ends Sunday in Paris.



Steve Ovett

#### Coe Will Run in 800 In Meet With Russians The Associated Press

LONDON - World record holder Sebastian Coe will run the 800 meters for Britain in a two-day oternational track and field meet against the Soviet Union that begins at Gateshead Friday.

Coe originally was selected for the 1,500 meters, but asked to be switched when Dave Warren pulled out of the 800. Coe feels the shorter distance will be less punishing on his injured left foot, which is badly blistered.

#### South Korea Downs U.S. The Associated Press

TAIPEI, Taiwan - Two field goals by Park Chan-Sook in the final seconds helped defending champion South Korea edge the United States, 68-64, in the final of the William Jones Cup women's basektball tournament Wednesday. Taiwan Blue placed third in the tournament, the Netherlands fourth, West Germany fifth, Taiwan White sixth, New Zealand overall, 13:22 behind. The race seventh and Canada eighth.

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## No-Sale Psychology

WASHINGTON — One of the problems with today's economy is that it's very hard to find young people who are good sales-men. Many students coming out of college are more interested in a customer's motivation than they are in closing a sale. They also have a tendency to be too honest, which can play havoc in the re-

tail husiness.

A friend of prohlems she had with a young lady, a psycholo-

mine has a dress shop in George-town, and she told me of the gy major, whom she hired as a Buchwald salesgiri

This, in essence, is what hap-

The first day, a lady came in the store, and the salesgirl (let us call her Miss Brampton) asked if she

"I'd like a suit for the fall," the lady said.

"What price range?" Miss Brampton asked. "It doesn't make any difference," the lady replied.

"Well, let me ask you this question: Do you want the suit because you need it? Or have you just had a fight with your hushand, and are trying to get even by making a very expensive purchase?

"I beg your pardon?" the ladv

"Perhaps you suspect him of some infidelity, and you think this is the only way you can get hack at

"I have no idea what you're talking about," the customer said. \* \* \*

"Spending money in anger is a very expensive form of hostility. My advice to you is to think it over for a few days. Try to patch up your differences. Buying a new suit won't save your marriage."

"Thank you very much," the customer said frostily and left the

'She's angry with me now," Miss Brampton told the dress shop owner, "but in a week she'll be grateful I talked her out of it,"

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My friend the shop proprietor decided to let the incident pass; but that afternoon another custhat afternoon another cus-tomer came in, and Miss Bramp-ton asked if she could be of help.

The lady said, "I need some-thing really exciting. I'm going to the Kennedy Center, and I want a dress that will knock everyone dead."

Miss Bramptoo said, "We have

some lovely evening dresses over here for insecure people."

"Insecure people?"
"Oh, yes. Didn't you know that clothes are one of the main ways women compensate for insecuri-

"I'm not insecure," the lady said

"Then why do you want to knock them dead at the Kennedy Center? Why can't you be accept-ed for yourself instead of what you wear? You are a very attractive person, and you have an inner beauty you try to disguise. I can sell you a new dress that will attract attention, hut then you would never know if it were you or the dress that made people stop and stare.

By this time, the dress shop owner decided to step in. "Miss Brampton, if the lady wants an evening dress, let her see our evening dresses."

"No," the customer said. "Your girl is right. Why spend \$500 to get a few compliments from people who really don't care what I wear? Thank you for helping me, young lady. It's true I've been insecure all these years and didn't even know

The customer walked out of the

The final straw for the dress store owner took place an hour later when a coed came in to buy a hotpants outfit, and Miss Brampton gave her 30 minutes on wom-en's lib and then said, "All you do when you buy hotpants is become a sex object.

That night the dress shop owner put a sign in the window: HELP WANTED — NO PSYCHOLO-GY MAJORS NEED APPLY.

Art Buchwald is on vocation but he left behind some favorite col-C Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Those Roaming Therapsids

By Michael Kernan

W would have thought a therapsid could cause such a fuss?

Not only did it force down our throats the notion that the continents of our earth are a hunch of floating islands, but it caused a three-day conference at the Smithsonian Institution. Now, that's a

that the last therapsid lay down and died 200 million years ago. give or take a few weeks.

#### Three Kinds

was going pretty good there for a The idea of the earth's surface

while, dominating the animal scene for almost 75 million years, Washington Post Service scene for almost 75 million years,

ASHINGTON — Who getting to feel more and more till years,

a manual before it went extinct. a mammal, before it went extinct. dinosaur came next and doubtless helped the therapsid to get extinct, because the price of turning into a mammal was that you became smaller. And dinosaurs, as everyone knows, were hig. Continental Drift

But dinosaurs, as far as we peo-Especially when you consider ple are concerned, would up in an evolutionary cul-de-sac. That's nd died 200 million years ago. why scientists love therapsids.

They might tell us something about ourselves.

You want to know what a Wegener, a German meteorologist therapsid is. Well. You'd better who in 1912 began to insist that find a comfortable chair. for cons the contineous have been There are three main kinds, with drifting. Get a globe and notice innumerable variations appearing how the east coast of South Amerias it evolved. It can be any size ca fits into the west coast of Afrithe lines of a saber-toothed tiger. northwest African hulge. Wegener or it can be a grass-eating, heavy-called it continental drift, and it legged plodder. It can have a five-led to a theory that has been seen boned reptilian jaw or a single- as one of the three great explosions boned mammalian jaw. It might of earth science discovery in the have fur. It might not.

The main thing is that the theory of geology. (The others therapsid seems to be a link between reptiles and mammals. It Darwin.)



Edwin H. Colbert linked fossils to continental drift theory.

Artist's conception of one type of therapsid.

being a series of shifting rock plates, like armor, was hard to take at first. One had to accept a whole new set of theoretical continents. Yet, in the last decade or so, science has come around almost comfrom a rat to a rhinoceros. It can ca, how the U.S. eastern seaboard pletely. New techniques for study-be a light-footed meat-eater along could slide right up against the ing the ocean floor were a big help. ing the ocean floor were a big help. But it was the therapsid that really did it. You can't argue with a fos-

#### Had Misseum at 12

You are now ready for Dr. Ed-win H. Colbert, a 75-year-old scientist who had a fossil museum in Missouri when he was 12, who has traveled across the world digging up things, who finds "magic in those skeletons and skulls," which evoke for him "visions of a world long vanished, when Nebraska was a land of lush savannahs inhabited starts to brush and clean the speciby hosts of unfamiliar animals," as he wrote in "A Fossil-Hunter's

Notebook" (Dutton, 1980). the jawbone of a lyst For 40 years Colbert worked at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, winding up as a department chairman. He can tell you about the time firemen rushed through the halls with their hoses knocking against the exhibits, and how he watched, breathless, while a rare, horse-sized assembled tectered and teetered and decided to remain standing. He is full of stories about the dinothe first bones actually on the surface of the New Mexico desert).

#### Pollywog's Tail

the lystrosaurus. What an invenbut heavy and lumbering, with the down there and we found the thing feet of an alligator, the chest of a and that was it," he said.

gorilla, the tail of a pollywog and the head of a giant snake, with fangs and high-set eyes and nos-trils that speak of its waterborne ancestry. Oh, yes, it is a therapsid. He had found the lystrosaurus from India to South Africa He from India to South Africa. He was coming to view it as an old pal. And then one day in 1968 someone hrought him a bone he had spotted in Antarctica. Was it a fossil bone? the man asked. Colbert unwrapped the four-inch frag-

ment from its cotton. It was, in-deed, a fossil bone. Now it is the chill evening of Dec. 4, 1968, on the slopes of Coalsack Bluff, Antarctica. Col-bert and his colleagues have found some fossil bones already, but men of the day. He does a double take. There it is, right in his hand; the jawbone of a lystrosaurus

#### Truly Great Find'

He wrote in his notebook, There can he no doubt that Antarctica was once in contact with other continental blocks." Dr. Laurence M. Gould, the dean of Antarctica scientists and a veteran moropus he had just laboriously of the 1929 Byrd expedition, said more. He called the discovery "not only the most important fossil ever found in Antarctica, but one of the saurs of Ghost Ranch (he found truly great fossil finds of all time."

Colbert, who now works out of Flagstaff, Ariz., spoke at the Smithsonion's therapsid confer-But mostly he likes to talk about pretty calm about the whole Antarctica business, the rewriting of tion. It's about as big as a sheep, the map of the world. "We went PEOPLE: Snail-Eating Contestant
Gulps 350 in 111/2 Minutes

The ritzy restaurant called Dominique's, four blocks from the White House, isn't normally a fastfood joins, but this year for Bastille Day Dominique d'Ermo - known for celebrating the French national holiday passionately and publicly — sponsored a world champion-ship escargot-eating contest. Out of 400 applicants, the restaurateur chose seven men and three women to make spectacles of themselves in record time. The 10 gathered outside the restaurant for a fervent assault on the Guinness Book of Records mark: 144 garlicky, buttery snails in 111/2 minutes. Contes-tants sat in the broiling noonday sun at a long table along Pennsylvania Avenue, each behind a large casserole of 150 shelled escargois. casserole of 150 shelled escargots.
Setting the top snalls pace in 11½
minutes was Thomas Greene, 41,
of Deale, Md. 5-feet-4, 225
pounds, 350 snalls. Greene donated his prize, a trip to Paris, to his 81-year-old grandmother.

Reggie Jackson has his Mercedes Benz again — or, rather, parts of it. "The doors and the trunk were gone, the wheels were gone, but the engine, the transmission and the basic frame, those we found," said New York police Sgt. Jeffrey Kracht. The car was stolen July 8 near a restaurant in Manhattan where the New York Yankees outfielder had parked it. Kracht and his men from the stolen-vehicle squad found the red 1978 Mercedes in a wooded area in Brooklyn. Kracht said four young men were trying to pry the engine from its mount; other parts had al-ready been disposed of. The four were charged with burglary and criminal possession of stolen prop-

With President Reagan and his with President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, looking on, Mrs. Reagan's stepfather, Dr. Loyal Davis, was named an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. Davis, 86, a retired neurosurgeon who now lives in Phoenix, was not able to travel to Ireland for the ceremony, so col-lege fellows went to Washington and presented the award at the Irish Embassy.

If Humphrey Bogart were still alive, he would be the seventh cousin of Lady Diana Spencer, Prince's Charles' fiancée, according to the Daily Mail in London. The Mail said the link between the lady and the actor begins with a

New England farmer named Juseph Morgan, who, the newspaper said, was haptized at Roxbury. Mass. in 1646 and died at Preston. Conn., 58 years later. One of his daughters. Martha, was an ancestor of Bogart's mother, illustrator Mand Hamphrey, while the other daughter. Margaret, was an ancestor of Lady Diana's mother. Frances Shand Kydd, the Daily Mail reported.

Entertainer Jerry Lee Lewis, reentertainer Jerry Lee Lewis, re-cuperating from stomach surgery in a Memphis hospital, has been taken off a respirator and talked with his manager. J.W. Whitten. Whitten said that Lewis, 45, was still being fed intravenously and receiving antibiotics but was able receiving antibiotics but was able to see family, close friends and business associates for brief periods. ods. Lewis underwent five hours of surgery last week for complications from emergency surgery June 30 to repair a stomach perforation. At the time, he was given a 50-50 chance of survival.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted to give honorary U.S. citizenship to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving the lives of tens of thousands of Jews during World War 11. If both houses of Congress agree with the idea, Wallenberg will be the second person to be so honored. The first was Winston Churchill Wallenberg, with U.S. cooperation, was assigned to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest in 1944 and helped Jews escape the Nazi extermination camps. On Jan. 17, 1945, he was seized by the Soviet Union. Moscow says Wallenberg is long dead, but as recently as January there were reports that he was still alive in a Soviet prison camp.

Milton Berle, the man credited with launching the U.S. love affair with television, complains that TV has "lost its spontaneity" and is drifting toward "dangerously violent" programming. It has been an educational thing and a thing that has put violent ideas in the minds of children," said Uncle Miles and selections his Miltie, who was celebrating his 73d birthday and his 68th year in show business by performing at a Dallas dinner theater.

Former U.S. President Gerald R. Ford has joined the board of directors of 20th Century-Fox.

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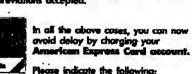
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